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Maker of Heaviest Metal Seeks a Rival for Radium; Hopes Also to Unlock Atom

Prof. Fermi of University of Rome Seeks New Radioactivity Sources

Tries to Cut Costs

He and Colleagues Carry On Experiments in Special Laboratory in Italy

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 14—Present-day research in artificial radioactivity will, in the near future, provide a deeper insight into the dim mysteries of what goes on inside the atom, according to Prof. Enrico Fermi of the University of Rome, now directing research in physics at Columbia University's summer session.

Professor Fermi astonished scientists the world over during recent months when he announced discovery of a method for synthesizing a new "trans-uranic" element—producing the heaviest bit of matter ever known on this planet. This fall, when he returns to Rome, it will be to work in a newly established laboratory fitted out for his special use at the university.

There he and his colleagues will carry on experiments intended to increase the number of radioactive elements and obtain larger quantities of each.

Costs More Than Radium

So far, all radioactivity produced in laboratories has been imparted to only infinitesimal quantities of elements and at a cost much higher than the cost of radium. In this respect, Professor Fermi's work is much like methods of extracting gold from sea water at a cost greater than the gold value.

"However, we have every hope to reverse this situation with modern, improved methods," he said recently.

For the past two years, Professor Fermi and associates in Rome have been causing artificial radioactivity in substances not normally radioactive, by bombarding atoms with neutrons. Neutrons are particles electrically neutral which appear to be composed of a proton and an electron closely bound together—perhaps they are "collapsed hydrogen atoms" some scientists suggest.

Uranium Weighs Most

The experiments have been carried out on most of the 92 elements in the atomic scale, the sensation having been caused when such bombardment resulted in the production of a new, "93d" element, higher than any other in the atomic scale in which uranium reigns supreme as weightiest.

Sometimes the bombarding neutrons knocked particles out of the atomic nuclei, causing a transmutation which produced a new element lower in the atomic scale. In other cases the neutron was captured by the atom, as a bullet might remain in a target too thick to be penetrated. Such a capture produced an element heavier than the atom bombarded and would account for "Element No. 93."

The product of bombardment, says Professor Fermi, was in some cases an element which underwent a rapid series of transformations so as to reach final equilibrium in less than one billionth of a billionth of a second.

Doesn't Take Long

After this brief period of intense activity, the new element became stable. Some experiments, on the other hand, produced an element which continued to be radioactive for a considerable time, giving off both beta and gamma radiations.

French physicists, the Joliot-Curies, were the first to make experiments in this field, bombarding atoms with alpha particles—four protons and two electrons closely

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Acme

Prof. Enrico Fermi
Italian Physicist Seeks New Sources of Radioactivity

Edmonton Halted On Purchase Of Credit 'Currency'

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 14 (AP)—An interim injunction barring the City of Edmonton from taking the Social Credit certificates issued by the Government of Premier William Aberhart was granted yesterday by Chief Justice T. M. Tweedie of the Alberta Supreme Court.

Application for the injunction was brought by Ronald Hannan Watson, "suing on his own behalf as well as other burgesses of the city."

The Edmonton City Council agreed on Aug. 12 to accept $86,000 in certificates from the Provincial Government in lieu of $55,000 cash relief grant expected for August.

Under the agreement—which, however, had not yet been signed—the city would purchase the certificates from the province, using the cash grant in payment.

The prosperity certificates, issued to ease the provincial government's financial burden, have met opposition from the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce and other groups.

Stamps worth 1 per cent of the value of each certificate are attached by the holder each week. Thus at the end of two years each one dollar certificate will bear 104 stamps. The extra stamps are intended to cover the cost of issuing the certificates.

Soviet Salary Scale Mounts With Limit Off

Members of Communist Party Now Allowed to Get All They Can

Lenin Policy Ignored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Communist Party of Soviet Russia has abolished the so-called "party maximum"—the regulation prohibiting any member of the Party from receiving more than a specified maximum salary. With certain exceptions which will be noted, Party members are now as free as any other Soviet citizen to receive salaries as high as they can get.

This is a striking departure from the practice which has prevailed since 1918. In that year, a self-denying ordinance limited Party members to a miximum salary of 140 rubles per months, which was gradually increased to 600 rubles. This limitation is now eliminated.

Contradictions

Contradictory statements have been published recently abroad concerning the Party maximum. A Communistic newspaper in the United States asserted positively last May 27 that this regulation still existed. The Information Bureau of the Soviet Foreign Office informed the Monitor correspondent that it was abolished in 1935. The Bureau put in writing the following statement: "At the present time, no Party maximum in fact exists; in other words, the established wage of a Party member is accepted as the Party maximum."

It was explained that Party members pay a maximum membership fee of two rubles per month if their salary is below 300 rubles; they pay 2 percent of salaries between 300 and 500 rubles, and 3 percent of salaries above 500 rubles. Thus if a Party member's salary is 3000 rubles monthly, he pays 90 rubles to the Party.

Professions Pay More

Individual Communists informed the writer that the Party distinguishes between members of the so-called "free professions"—writers, journalists, actors, composers, artists—and industrial and governmental executives. The latter, having fixed salaries, are required to pay only 3 per cent as membership fees; the former, having the possibility of unlimited incomes, must pay 20 and even 30 per cent of incomes in excess of the usual industrial executive's salary. But the Information Bureau had no official information on this point.

Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, laid down the principle that no government official should receive more than the average skilled worker. The spirit, if not the letter,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Crop Shortage Blame Denied By Wallace

New Deal Program Had No Effect on Wheat Yield, He Declares

Hits 'Scare' Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, describes people who blame the shortage of wheat on the Administration's farm policy as "amateurs."

Bounties offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and later through the soil conservation program have had absolutely no effect in cutting down the wheat crop this year, he declares.

While on a trip to the Midwest earlier in the week, the secretary had this question put to him. On his return here he set department economists to work to dig up the answer. They found that American farmers this year sowed a total of 74,500,000 acres to wheat which is 7,000,000 acres more than the average put into wheat from 1928 through 1932.

Cities Increased Average

Approximately 50,000,000 acres were sown to winter wheat last fall, compared with a five-year average of 45,225,000. This spring 24,500,000 acres were sown, as against an average of 22,100,000.

Mr. Wallace sharply berated those who are stirring up scares about food shortages and the necessity of importing more wheat from Canada. He expressed the opinion that imports this year might not go as nigh as the 35,000,000 bushels brought in last year, in view of reports that millers are planning to substitute soft winter wheat, of which there is a plentiful supply in this country, for the scarce, hard, Durum spring wheat they customarily use.

Plans New Program

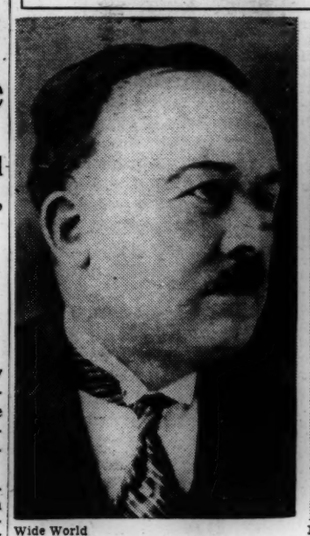
The very "scare talk" which he is trying to quiet will be taken into consideration in formulating next year's agricultural program, Mr. Wallace indicated. He thinks it will give a good send off to his proposed ever-normal granary or crop insurance plan, under which stocks of wheat, corn and cotton will be saved over from bountiful years to supplement crops in lean years.

Mr. Wallace said he did not think it would be necessary to offer special encouragement to farmers to get them to plant a large crop of wheat and corn next year. High prices, following the drought, will be impetus enough, he believes. If farmers plant a wheat acreage equal to that of this year and harvest 75 per cent of it, the supply will be sufficient for domestic requirements, he estimated.

AAA officials are still hopeful that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Popular Front Rules Bank of France

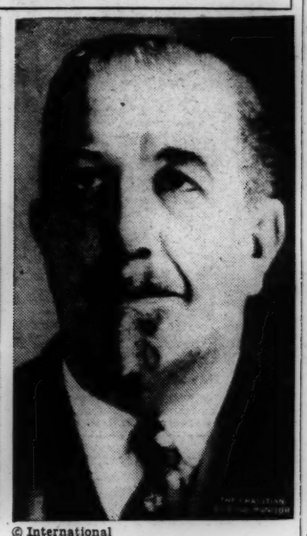


Wide World

Vincent Auriol
Minister of Finance

International

Emile Labeyrie
Bank's Governor



© International

Leon Jouhaux
Head of Labor Federation

France Takes Bank Control From '200-Family Oligarchy'; Wheat Price-Fixing Enacted

Crop Marketing Measure Completes Socialists' Economic Program

Bank Council Expected to Continue Efforts in Support of Franc

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP)—The French Parliament climaxed an all-night final session today by passing the wheat board bill, the last major item on the Socialist Government's economic program.

Both houses adjourned at 6:45 a. m.

The measure, to set up a "National Professional Wheat Office," shuttled back and forth between the two houses eight times before the Senate yielded to the Chamber of Deputies from its insistence on amendments designed to curb government control.

Blum Forecasts Good Effects

Noisy scenes marked the final Chamber session, before which Premier Leon Blum appeared as the early morning sun streamed in the windows.

The Premier expressed satisfaction over enactment of his economic program and forecast "good effects" on the country. Leftists applauded their leader vigorously, while Rightists shouted "No, no!"

Louis Marin, Opposition leader, asserted M. Blum "pronounced a panegyric of his own ministry," and predicted "disastrous consequences" from the program.

Price Fixing Provided

Nationalist cries of, "Long live France" were countered by shouts from Leftists "Long live the People's Front."

The new law provides for price fixing in the wheat market and puts marketing procedure of crops largely in the hands of co-operatives.

Farmers are instructed, under the law, to sell only to registered co-operatives and millers can buy only from the same organizations.

Survey of Acreages

Provision was made for national surveys, under the supervision of the board's council, to determine acreage intended to be planted to wheat, and the harvest must be declared under similar conditions.

The council is to fix definite prices for wheat, flour and bread. If disagreement should arise in the council, the Cabinet would take over its duties.

The Government will appoint all members of the council, constituted from farmers, millers, bakers, retailers and others.

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP)—The century-old board of regents of the Bank of France, abolished because the Government charged it represented an oligarchy dominating French fiscal affairs, will surrender its power today to a new, government-controlled council.

The Government will appoint most of the 20 council members directly.

Léon Jouhaux, president of the Confederation of Labor, was the first man named to the new bank council. Six other appointments were announced by the Ministry of Finance.

They included representatives of the ministry, savings banks, consumers' co-operatives, handicrafts, chambers of commerce and chambers of agriculture.

Against Devaluation

The new council is expected to continue the antidevaluationist policy of the retiring board of the institution which, since the time of Napoleon, has issued the nation's currency and has been the repository for its gold reserves.

Maintenance of the French franc not only has been a government policy, financial circles pointed out, but also officials promised to refrain from using the new council's powers for inflation.

Vincent Auriol, Finance Minister, reiterated the Government's opposition to inflation when the bill was approved July 16 by a Chamber of Deputies vote of 430 to 111.

The measure fulfilled a campaign

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

1,000,000 Share U. S. Grants For Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Reviewing the first year of operation of the Social Security Board today, John G. Winant, chairman, and former Governor of New Hampshire, said that more than 1,000,000 persons are now being aided with federal grants.

In spite of the fact that appropriations have been available to the board only in the last six months and that few state legislatures have been in session this year, Mr. Winant pointed out:

Laws of 36 Approved

"There are approved old-age assistance plans now operating in 36 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. There are approved plans for dependent children operating in 22 states and approved plans for the blind in effect in 21 states. Increases in assistance to needy aged, dependent children, and the blind have been possible because of this act.

"Under the unemployment compensation section of the Social Security Act, 14 states and the District of Columbia have adopted unemployment compensation laws covering 45 per cent of the industrial population of the country. Only one of these states had adopted legislation prior to federal action. Fourteen additional states will consider such laws when their legislatures convene next year."

Civil Service Record

Of the 971 persons working for the board, 810 were taken from civil service lists and the others were qualified as experts or attorneys by the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Winant said.

Pointing to the nonpartisan vote in Congress of the Social Security Act, the Administrator expressed the conviction that "it is the most humane document written into law in this century."

Loyalists Halt Rebel Attacks In West Spain

Sharp Clashes Reported in Sector—Defense of Madrid Strengthened

Rebels Claim Merida

San Sebastian Imperiled by Airplanes and Warship of Fascist Forces

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MADRID, Aug. 14 — Battles between Fascist rebels and Government militia shattered the pastoral quiet of the ancient district of Estremadura in western Spain today.

The principal line of defense against the attacking insurgents was established at Holy, a town near the Portuguese frontier, the Government declared.

Stiff engagements drew the opposing forces together at three other points in the old herding district, now constituted as the provinces of Badajoz and Caceres.

Rebel Prisoners Taken

Rebel commanders claimed capture of the ancient Roman town of Merida in Badajoz.

Troops of the Socialist Madrid Government, fighting to suppress the Fascist rebellion now in its twenty-eighth day, reported they occupied Navalmoral de la Mata in Caceres. "Many" rebels were killed and wounded in the clash, the commanders said, and 42 rebel prisoners were taken.

Other columns of driving Fascists and defending Government soldiers joined battle at Don Benito, Badajoz.

Field generals of the Government troops asserted their militiamen still controlled the capital city of Badajoz.

Arms Stores Blown Up

The War Ministry reported these developments in the civil war, in addition to the Estremadura campaign:

Capture of the town of Atarfe, approximately five miles from the rebel stronghold of Granada.

Occupation of strategic positions in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains, blocking passes leading to the north. Loyal fliers bombarded rebels among the Nevada peaks, blowing up ammunition stores.

A more than three-mile advance of Government forces occupying entrenched positions in the Guadarrama mountain passes.

Backed By Artillery

The ministry declared concentration of the Government forces in the mountain frontiers north of the Capital had been completed with regular organized lines backed by batteries of artillery.

The official statement gave the impression a driving offensive in the mountains had been abandoned with the militia dug in to repel prospective rebel attacks.

Air Force Strengthened

"Loyal aviation, considerably reinforced, is planning to carry out an offensive, attacking rebel forces in Estremadura, Burgos and Andalusia," a statement issued by a Government official said.

"Morocco rebel and colonial concentrations were again bombarded by the loyal navy. Cerro Muriano, near Cordoba, was the scene of a hand-to-hand battle btween rebels and Government troops."

Military sources asserted the Government's fighting planes were prepared to blast the Alcazar at Toledo where a rebel detachment has been voluntarily imprisoned for more than 20 days. The order for the bombardment, however, has been held up, these sources said, because the Fascists took women and children into the fortress when they fled in the face of a Government attack.

Several hundred members of the Fascist "Falange Espanola," the organization headed by Antonio Primo de Rivera, were arrested in Madrid.

Private Relief Units Never Stronger

Men on Relief!
Eleventh of Twelve Articles

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"What's become of the Associated Charities?" asked Mrs. Homebody of Meridian City at the supper table the other night.

Her husband looked up from his veal cutlet and replied rather absently that they must still be in business because the Community Chest people were around at the office the other day to take up their usual subscription, but beyond that he didn't know much about it.

Such is perhaps an average reaction.

And yet the Associated Charities in Meridian City and similar private philanthropic organizations in other cities all over the United States have been very much at work these last several years, carrying a bigger load than they ever carried before in their existence, and they are still carrying it.

During the depression years when governmental unemployment relief loomed so large, the traditional private charities were rather dwarfed and lost sight of by comparison.

Private Relief of Future

Now that recovery is under way, public relief presumably must soon shrink to much smaller proportions and private charities again assume a greater relative prominence in the picture.

Yet the opinion among social service leaders is that the situation as between public and private welfare agencies will never go back simply to what it was, but that a new set of relationships must be worked out and that private charities must seek carefully what is to be their proper field in the changed America now emerging.

At the onset of the depression private charities tried to cope with the need for unemployment relief in addition to all the various kinds of welfare service they had been giving before. Before long they found themselves swamped by it. People had not realized that even before the depression 70 per cent of the relief load was carried by public rather than private funds. Now the percentage rose to more than 97.

Community Chest Millions

Approximately $70,000,000 a year is raised by community chests, but this must cover many kinds of services and only a small fraction of it is intended for direct subsistence relief in the absence of jobs.

No conceivable expansion of these voluntary gifts, particularly in straitened times, could have covered the need for unemployment relief. Nor can it now or in the visible future. The Community Chests and Council, Inc., now has stated publicly that, "Chests should assert unitedly in no uncertain terms that their responsibility is for human services and not for emergency relief."

These "human services" consist more of counseling than of carrying. They include such things as individualized family case work to help remove handicaps, adjust inharmonious situations and develop abilities. They include child welfare work, nutrition clinics, day nurseries, nursing services, recreation centers, summer camps, Y. M. C. A., Boy and Girl Scout work, vocational or homemaking classes, and so forth.

Deal With Self-Help

They deal with ways in which the individual can be aided to master or adapt himself to his environment. They do not undertake to remedy or offset the effects of general economic malacjustment which lie outside the control of the individual and are the problem of society.

This indicates the logical and practical line of division which seems to be coming into view between the functions of private and of public welfare agencies—between, on one hand, the Associated Charities or whatever the principal voluntary charitable organization may be in a given city and on the other hand the municipal department of public welfare which has in most localities taken up the distribution of state and federally aided relief.

The Family Welfare Association of America recently asked its member agencies:

No Greater Load

"Can, or should, private family welfare agencies take on a greater relief load?"

Of the 93 agencies answering, 89 said emphatically "No," one said it might have to, three did not reply.

"Both the facts and the opinions of those who know should finally dispose of any conception that private effort can meet community relief needs," declares Linton B. Swift, general director of the Family Welfare Association. "The relief which may be given by private agencies in individual situations will be more and more incidental to other services, with no pretense to 'cover' a community-wide problem.

"Gradual disappearance of these

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Peiping Tramcars Lose Passengers But Profits Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Local tramcars are only about half as crowded these days as they were recently, but the tram company is "shedding no tears."

Since the first tramcar amazed the populace 12 years ago, it has been an old Peking custom that all soldiers, gendarmes, and policemen could ride free. With 50,000 soldiers, 20,000 gendarmes, and 10,000 policemen taking free rides whenever they felt like it, business has been brisk, but not entirely profitable for the tram company.

Now Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, head of the local Government, has issued an order that everyone must pay for his ride or face severe punishment. "Business" has fallen off, states the tram company, but paradoxically it's better.

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Postage Stamps for Dessert

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Just to check up on Uncle Sam and see that he is keeping the quality of his postage stamp stickum up to standard, an Associated Press correspondent ate some of it today for dessert.

Visiting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing after lunch, the reporter met Norman Underwood, bureau chemist.

"Here," said Mr. Underwood, "is some dextrine. It's the stuff used to make stamps stick."

He held out a scoop of creamy powder which smelled like caramel candy.

"It's just like eating tapioca pudding," he said.

It was.

"That's fine," he added cheerfully, "you've eaten the equivalent of 500 postage stamps. How do you like it?"

"O. K."

Mr. Underwood launched into a discussion of how the Government —with an eye on the public's taste —makes stamps cling to letters.

"The only dextrine which we have found to meet requirements," he explained, "comes from Java."

It is manufactured from cassava roots, packed in paper-lined sacks and shipped here.

During the fiscal year of 1936 when the bureau turned out 14,009,511,597 stamps, it used 600,000 pounds of dextrine.

Each shipment is subjected to rigid chemical tests as to taste, consistency and physical make-up.

"Just imagine," injected Alvin W. Hall, bureau director, "what would happen if the Government made stamps that would not stick or stamps that you didn't like the taste of."

Mr. Hall said experiments are now going forward on American corn dextrine which the bureau eventually hopes to utilize in making stamp gum.

"Incidentally," he smiled, "how are those 500 stamps you ate?"

"Great. They're fine for dessert."

Industry Termed New Japanese Aim in China

PEIPING, China, Aug. 14 (AP)—A vast program of industrial development was pictured here as Japan's justification for her interest in the far-flung territory of ancient China.

Shigeru Kawagoe, Japan's new Ambassador to China, presented one Nippon view, which Chinese observers have charged is a "blind" concealing a military and political campaign to conquer the northern provinces.

The island kingdom of the rising sun, Kawagoe asserted, henceforth will devote more attention to economic matters rather than to military domination of the country.

Japan, he said, desires to "lend assistance" in the exploitation of the wealth of natural resources, development of mining, construction of railroads and extension of cotton-growing and other industries.

"China," he avowed, "would do well to avail itself of Japanese material and technical assistance in the exploitation of her virtually inexhaustible mineral deposits, including iron ore in Hunan and Fukien provinces, petroleum in Shensi, antimony in Hunan, Manganese in Kwangsi and Hunan, and coal in North China."

An examination of the status of China's relations with Japan to date by the Monitor's Shanghai correspondent appears on page 3.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Aug. 14

Peace—Lansbury Urges Roosevelt Call Parley

George Lansbury, unequivocal apostle of peace, suggests that President Roosevelt should summon a parley to strengthen the Briand-Kellogg Pact, which outlaws war—on paper.

Lansbury, one-time British Labor Party leader, who resigned rather than support even the militancy of sanctions, devotes his life to campaigning for peace. Returned from America, he praised the contempt Americans feel for war; he sympathized with their desires to avoid entangling alliances. But for America to summon such a conference as he suggests need involve no foreign commitments, he insists.

Lansbury sees America as the one to call the conference because America has relatively clean hands on the score of imperialism. King Edward of Great Britain, who has made two ringing speeches for world peace, and President Lebrun of France have been urged to collaborate with the American President in the summons.

Neutrality—Aircraft Rumors Threaten Pact

Germany and Italy may have sent 37 bombing and pursuit planes ripping through the proposed neutrality pact. Reports that this number of planes has been delivered to the Fascist forces in the south of Spain puts the nonintervention arrangement in jeopardy. Nevertheless, France and Britain strive to win unequivocal adherence to the nonintervention pact from Berlin and Rome.

France is unofficially reported to have counseled Spain's Government to meet Germany's demands that the execution of four Germans be redressed.

Great Britain, increasingly apprehensive that the Spanish flames may spread, urges an embargo on private planes. In the meantime, the French deadline of Aug. 17 draws near. On that date France must either have German and Italian acceptances or it will aid the Leftiest Government.

Spain—Peasants Check Rebel Advance

The Spanish country-side is literally up in arms. A column of Gen. Francisco Franco's troops fighting its way northward toward Madrid finds peasants turning into minute men. They contest every inch of the Fascist advance from behind trees, walls and barns. This popular improvised resistance, strongly reminiscent of America's Revolutionary War, threatens to slow the Fascist advance to a walk if not a retreat.

Rebels in the north continue their attack on San Sebastian; noncombatants in the city know the terror of an air attack. A Fascist warship lies off the city, withholding fire in the face of a Loyalist threat to execute 700 Fascist hostages if the city is shelled. In the south, Malaga is bombarded; the Government warship Jaime I is bombed.

The Fascist air attack on San Sebastian gilds even the inherent cruelty of civil war. Civil war has long caused shudders among soldiers, who

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

San Sebastian Stormed By Land and From Air In Rebels' Hard Drive

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Besieged San Sebastian, fearing fresh aerial attacks from rebel planes, was reported taking extreme precautions to protect itself today.

The Spanish Government War Commissar instructed residents to take refuge in passages underneath the city as soon as planes appeared over the war-torn community.

Sirens were set up to shrill a warning of approaching danger.

Government commanders massed their forces to repulse a Fascist attacks from the rebel encampments established in villages around the coastal city.

The rebels, seeking to gain a seaport and block the way for a government attack on the rear guard of their army in the Guadarrama Mountains, stormed the area around San Sebastian yesterday by land and air.

Eight persons were reported killed in the hail of bombs which damaged buildings and streets.

Bombardment Protested

Antonio Ortega, Governor of San Sebastian, protested the bombardment by Fascist war planes.

"This act of barbarism," he said, "makes clear to the eyes of the world how great is the responsibility of the rebels who respect no laws of warfare and are insensible to all sentiments of humanity."

The battlefront near Irun, north-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Australia Plans 150th Birthday Fetes at Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

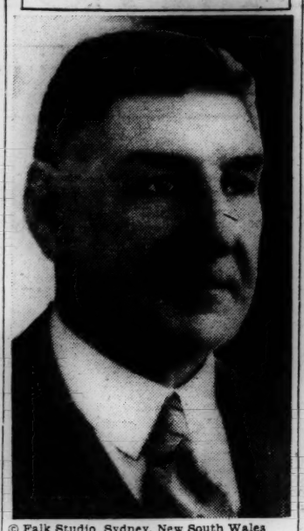
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—"We shall do everything in our power to assist in making the celebration of the 150th birthday of Sydney, of New South Wales, and of Australia a success," said Harold Clapp, chairman of the Australian National Travel Association, in a special message to the Sydney committee which is organizing the celebrations.

"This is a national event," he added, "and if there is any way in which we can help the celebration committee, we shall be only too delighted."

Mr. Clapp said that although Sydney could not expect a very great rush of oversea visitors to the celebrations, it would be possible, by judicious publicity, to concentrate a large part of the year's visitors during the celebrations period from January to April, 1938. A certain number of visitors would come wholly or mainly to see the celebrations, he said, and from every point of view the celebrations would be worth while.

In charge of the anniversary program is D. G. MacDougall, who is already busy with plans as general organizing secretary.

Anniversary Planner



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D. G. MacDougall

General Organizing Secretary of Australia's 150th Anniversary Celebrations, Scheduled for 1938

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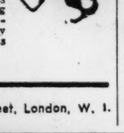

Venida Ltd., 60, Poland Street, London, W. 1.

Crop Shortage Blame Is Denied by Wallace

(Continued from Page 1)

cattle-buying, authorized to offset falling prices if drought herds were rushed to market, can be kept at a minimum. A livestock feed survey, just completed by the department, shows that while supplies are greatly below normal, they are in general more ample than two years ago when the severe drought forced the liquidation of large numbers of livestock. Thus far only 2400 cattle have been earmarked for such purchases. Secretary Wallace expressed confidence that future purchases would be few. A bigger hay crop and fewer cattle were given as the reasons for the less serious feed situation this year compared with 1934.

"Livestock now being forced off individual farms and ranches because of a shortage of feed, pasture and water are apparently going in considerable numbers to surplus feed and pasture areas rather than prematurely to market," Mr. Wallace said.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Canada

British Columbia

Kelowna—Week days, 9:45 a. m., CKOV, 630kc.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND

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Men On Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

misconceptions is related to the emergence of a new and positive conception of the responsibility of government toward human welfare. We are achieving a recognition that both the correction and the alleviation of socio-economic ills is an inescapable responsibility of society as a whole, and not a matter of voluntary charity. Generosity will always have its place, but not as a substitute for justice."

Burden for Taxpayers

In other words, the provision of a subsistence for those who either (a) are without work through no fault of their own or (b) are apparently permanent charges on public charity is now generally deemed a function to be carried out by the taxing power of government upon the whole community, rather than by appeals of sentiment to the more willing.

This, Mr. Swift observes, should leave the private agency freer to develop more effectively what has become its forte, namely social case work which "would deal more and more with situations in which the individual is blocked, not by external conditions beyond his control, but by the need for developing his own internal capacity for self-expression and social self-maintenance."

Dr. Julien E. Benjamin points out that, "long before the great depression, family agencies were discussing, planning and to some degree offering family consultation service, hoping that the day would come when their service would be in the nature of a family clinic."

Separation Point Appears

Thus out of experience a practical line of demarcation between the public and the private agency does begin to appear. In responses to the F. W. A. questionnaire agency after agency declared its firm opinion that "the responsibility for meeting purely economic needs must lie permanently with the public welfare departments."

This coincides with the point strongly made to this writer by the commanding officer of the Salvation Army for a southern central district that in the benevolent work of the Salvation Army, another great nongovernmental agency, the giving of money assistance and food orders is the least and most incidental part of human rehabilitation.

Such rehabilitation, he emphasized, is not a mere physical or financial matter; it consists of evoking something from within the man or woman, of helping to adjust some personal relationships or to grasp a new inspiration.

Part Played by Religious Bodies

Numerous welfare agencies are adjuncts of churches. Hence, like the Salvation Army, their purpose is primarily religious, and material relief is only a supporting prop while a regeneration is accomplished, or at least attempted.

For example, the Salvation Army commander's adjutant related the case of a man who had been in just that morning. William Holman, we will call him, began to receive aid about three years ago. He had earned good wages at times as a carpenter but had a spotty work record, due apparently to an irascible disposition, which in turn may have been partly induced by a physical defect.

The Holmans had reared two grown sons, now married, but there was dissension in the home, and for a long time there was no progress in the case.

Holmans Find Their Place

At length, Mrs. Holman visited some meetings of the Home League, took a great interest in the making of layettes on which the league women were sewing for the relief division; from that she attended some of the Salvation Army meetings; the grandchildren began to come to Sunday School; finally, both she and Mr. Holman were converted and took a part in the religious work of the organization, and from that time on he began to find first odd jobs and after a while a permanent job, which developed into a better position than he had ever had.

His faults of temperament were in great measure overcome, and as a carpenter foreman he was now earning a good wage. Consequently, he had come in to leave a contribution for sending five children to the Salvation Army's fresh-air summer camp.

Readjustment Is Primary Goal

Much of the work even of nonreligious agencies in the private social service field has a great element of mental and human adjustment in it, so that this really takes precedence over the merely monetary or material forms of relief. They would not wish at all to be enjoined from giving financial assistance, for it is often a useful, even indispensable adjunct to the business of helping the client to a self-supporting basis. But the important distinction is that in their work the money relief is secondary, not primary.

This suggests, then, that the field for public, tax-supported relief may logically be where the person to be helped is not in need particularly of advice but simply of funds, having already the self-reliance to take care of himself when economic conditions clear. In other words—under present conditions at least—where simple economic need is primary and social adjustment secondary, that is subject for public relief; vice versa, private philanthropy.

Has Other Advantages

This prospective division has additional advantages, since it adjusts itself in a manner to the different sources of funds. When public, tax-raised funds are being used there is always a sharp demand for keeping down overhead or administrative costs in order that the greatest possible part of the appropriation may reach the destitute.

This may be sound in public relief, but one welfare worker pointed out that in private agency work where the most important phase is consultation and analysis, the money spent for overhead and for intelligent case workers may be and probably is, in the long run, far the most productive of the whole outlay, in that it cultivates self-help.

Another function that is being discussed and tried is the furnishing of counsel where desired to persons and families who are not actually dependent in an economic sense, but who by a little timely guidance can be enabled to avoid becoming dependent.

Advantage of Volunteer Units

Charities that are voluntarily supported are likely to be freer to take their own course in such respects as these; though even on their part, when support is community wide through community chests or the like, there may be some need for public education in what they are doing. While public agencies handle the types of assistance in which public responsibility is most generally recognized, private agencies may develop those which are more experimental or less completely established.

One group of private and voluntary agencies, less broadly based and resting on small groups of persons interested in a particular type of philanthropy or social service, may pioneer new kinds of social services. Some activities conceivably to be undertaken by private agencies, either special or general, include, for instance, vocational counseling, mental health advice, case work with "pre-delinquent" children, service to motherless families or to unmarried mothers, discussion groups in child-parent relationships, cooking and sewing classes, and sponsored use of school buildings as community centers.

Far from being blocked out of the picture, private charitable agencies are doing a bigger work than ever and marching on to new fields of usefulness.

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London Welcomes Canadian Pilgrims

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Assemblage in Historic Westminster Hall

Here Prime Minister Baldwin Is Seen Addressing Vimy Veterans and Their Friends at Informal Ceremony

King Edward and his guests at Buckingham forge new ties of warm friendship in impromptu exchange of greetings which will be long remembered.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Capital city of the British Empire, London now holds proudly a new and moving memory of Canada; and a memory, too, London has given Canadians in exchange.

From France to Britain came 6000 Canadian pilgrims to the Vimy Memorial of their war-time comrades. In brown berets they made a morning march to the ancient Westminster Hall. They paid silent homage at the Cenotaph in the company of several thousand Londoners while Big Ben slowly boomed the noon hour.

Liked King's Informality

In the afternoon they went in their crowds through the gates of Buckingham Palace to a reception in the garden, informally, as they might pay a visit to their neighbors, some in white flannel trousers and blue jackets, some in workaday suits, some in raincoats or overcoats.

And these 6000 happy pilgrims were deeply touched when their King came out to tea with them in the rain, came unexpectedly and stayed to speak to them as "old comrades, friends from Canada." Moreover, some observers said after that King Edward looked happier and more at ease among the informal gathering than at an "all-dressed-up" social garden party.

Greeted by Prime Minister

The whole events of the day were brought into sharp relief by the lack of ceremony and the obvious sincerity of feeling. From 9 o'clock in the morning onward until 11 a steady stream of men and women in brown and blue berets, ordinary folk, miners, lumbermen, business men, farmers, laborers, a cross-section of the people of Canada, streamed toward Westminster from every side.

In historic Westminster Hall, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Britain, gave them a warm welcome. In the grayness of midday outside, London welcomed them, too, and, as the band played the National Anthem, silence fell on the wide street of Whitehall and the square before the Houses of Parliament, while all within hearing, Canadians and Londoners in the streets and office workers at the Whitehall windows, stood to attention.

Garden Party at Palace

And then in the afternoon Buckingham Palace was the scene of a garden party without precedent.

The pilgrims had been invited to a garden reception by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The proceedings were completely informal. Most of these men and women who had come to the palace were humble persons whose journey had cost them years of saving. They were obviously intensely happy.

The Duke and Duchess moved among their guests, smiling and greeting them. They invited them to eat. A number were soon helping themselves to cakes and tea and sitting down on the grass. Others came up to shake their hosts by the hand and pat the Duke on the back.

Walk With Their Sovereign

And then, quite unexpectedly, King Edward came. He walked out of Buckingham Palace with the rain beginning to fall, bareheaded. A cheer went up and King Edward was at once the center of a shouting throng. As the rain increased he shouldered his way good humoredly toward a tent. But before he reached it an elderly man came up to him and the King stopped in the pouring wet to speak for a few moments to the Canadian.

After meeting a number of the pilgrims King Edward walked back to the palace. Here extraordinary scenes took place. Men and women walked to the palace with him, cheering him. They thronged into the corridors of the King's home and followed him to the gilt staircase, where he stood for a few seconds waving his hand in acknowledgment of the cheers that were still ringing out.

"Comrades and Friends"

The King went upstairs and the pilgrims returned to the garden. But a few minutes later King Edward appeared at a balcony and from there he made an impromptu speech.

"Old comrades, friends from Canada:" he said, "None of us who were present at the ceremony at Vimy can ever possibly forget it. To me personally my recollections will always be very vivid, bringing back memories of the Canadian Corps during the war and of my four visits to the Dominion. It was a very beautiful and a very moving ceremony, inevitably tinged with sadness.

Memorable Occasion

"Today we meet in less solemn and happier circumstances, but, unfortunately, under somewhat damper circumstances owing to the weather.

"I do not take any responsibility for the weather. But knowing how badly rain is needed in some parts of the world, particularly in the western districts of Canada, it seems to me that the rain has fallen in the wrong place.

"It is a pleasure to welcome you all to Buckingham Palace. I hope that you will enjoy your stay among us and leave the Old Country with memories that will live in your hearts in the years to come."

France Takes Control Of Banking Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

promise of Premier Léon Blum, head of the Popular Front Government, to eliminate the so-called "200 families," who it charges controlled the bank.

The change also aroused such fear for the future of the franc that trading in bank stocks was suspended during some of the parliamentary debate.

The bank regents professed "great apprehension" for the nation's financial future. They expressed concern that the new regime, if it adopted liberal credit policies, would raise hopes "of generous manna."

Changes Made In Senate

The Financiers also pointed out that the Senate inserted a provision in the bank reorganization law which forbade discount of Government obligations for the French Treasury.

Under another Senate change, two members of the new council will be elected by the bank's shareholders.

Under the bank's expiring 136-year-old control, drawn up by Napoleon, the board of regents has been elected since 1800 by the 200 largest stockholders.

The Blum campaign attack on the "200 families" came from that rule.

The leftists charged places in the board of regents were handed down in family dynasties.

The records show there always has been a member of the Mallet banking family, from the board's founding to Ernest Mallet, the present regent and fourth in the line.

Interlocking Directors

Because the regents—and the shareholders who elected them—often were directors in other corporations, banks and insurance companies, the Leftists charged they regarded dividends above the national welfare.

When the bank was organized there were only 300 shareholders, so that the 200 largest owners controlled more than two thirds of the stock. Now there are 40,947 stockholders, of whom 65 per cent, or 26,854, only own one or two shares.

Until now the Governor of the bank has been obliged to own 100 shares of stock. The Leftists contended that rule usually meant an incoming Governor had to borrow money to buy the stock, and thus fell under the influence of the regents and large stockholders.

Loyalists Halt Rebels In Western Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

east of San Sebastian, was reported quiet today.

French authorities announced a fresh platoon of civil guards was en route to reinforce frontier protection.

Threat of Execution

A Government threat to execute 700 Fascist prisoners held in San Sebastian was dispatched to the commander of the rebel warship Almirante Cervera, who was warned to hold his fire.

In return, the naval officer demanded the city surrender to prevent further damage or fatalities from bombardment.

The rebel forces occupied points on the coastal railway running between Irun, San Sebastian, and Bilbao.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Other Countries

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney—First and third Fridays of each month, 10:10 p. m.; 2UE, 1025kc.

Olympic Television

Wide World

Tests at Berlin Games

Looking Very Much Like a Miniature Naval Gun Mounted on a Movable Base, the Television Camera Is Shown During Its Debut at the Reich Sports Field. It Transmitted Pictures of the Olympics to Bleachers 10 Miles Away and to a Projection Room in the German Post Office Headquarters in Berlin

Maker of Heavy Metal Seeks Radium Rival

(Continued from Page 1)

bound together. Professor Fermi chose neutrons because they have no electric charge. In the case of the Joliot-Curies' experiments, both the alpha particle and the atomic nuclei were charged with positive electricity. But as two positively charged particles repel each other, and as the distances between such infinitesimally small particles are relatively as far from each other as the stars, it is difficult for the alpha particle to hit the intended atom target.

The Italian researchists found that the neutron, being without electric charge is not repelled by the target and can reach even the heaviest nuclei. Professor Fermi places a source of fast neutrons, such as a mixture of radon and beryllium, in a paraffin ball containing hydrogen, the lightest element of all. The high-powered neutrons strike one hydrogen atom after another, bouncing away from each and losing much of their speed in this ricocheting movement.

When the "target" to be made radioactive is dipped into the container, the slow-moving neutrons bombard it with far greater efficiency than would faster neutrons. Professor Fermi tested some 60 elements and found that 40 were transformed by slow-moving neutrons. This is the largest number yet transformed by any scientist.

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Varied Results Mark Olympic Television Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14—Television, whose long-anticipated birth has been heralded and reheralded over the past ten years, stepped into the limelight at Berlin this year with the advent of the Olympic games.

According to Dr. Rolf Moeller, engineer of Fernsehe Corporation, the German television company, the Olympics are offering an opportunity for technicians to show the public for the first time, what television can really do. At the same time an indication is given of what may be expected in the future.

Electronic Camera Used

Dr. Moeller was in the United States recently and spent considerable time in the laboratories of the Farnsworth Television Company, Inc., Philadelphia. This concern is the American research associate of the German company.

At the games, several television cameras appearing like small disguised naval guns, have been focused from various vantage points in the stadium to pick up action scenes. According to Dr. Moeller, the process involves the use of an "electronic" camera using an intermediate film process.

How Device Works

The camera proper is an ordinary type used by newsreel movie camera men. As fast as scenes are shot the film passes into a developer, then to a fixing bath and finally into a rinsing bath. All this occurs, together with partial drying, in the space of approximately 60 seconds. The partly dry film is next televised by a telecine apparatus which sends it over the air to beachers 10 miles away, and there to a projection room in the German Post Office Headquarters.

On the receiving end, the process used at the stadium is repeated. The ordinary television picture is received on a special film and the same fast developing-fixing-rinsing partly-drying process is gone through again, the still damp film coming directly from the receiving apparatus, and passing through a motion picture projection in the regular manner.

The daily results at Berlin, according to reports, vary all the way from very poor to quite fair. During the recent running of the 400-meter relay final, in which the United States was victorious, Jesse Owens appeared extremely pale, and Frank Wykoff seemed to be running on wabbling legs, according to the television record. Frequently, spectators in the background melted together and the whole scene shook like jelly. "We've a long way to go yet to achieve television perfection, but we are getting there," seems to be the attitude of television or "Fernsehe" technicians.

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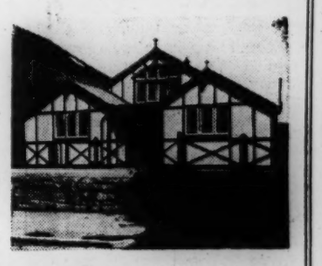

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Nanking Resists All Moves Against Japan as Untimely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's reputation as a hatching-place of fantastic internal strifes will assuredly wax as the outside world becomes aware of the underlying political strategems which have been winding to and fro under the propaganda mantle.

It is no expression of undue cynicism to declare that all parties have been about equally guilty in saying things they didn't mean, but which sounded good when heard from an appropriate distance. On behalf of the National Government, however, it is no more than fair to add that its efforts were directed toward unification of the country, even though such unification naturally meant a strengthening of its own control.

And on behalf of the South it is likewise fair to say that its alarms over the menace of Japan have been amply justified by the steadily erosive process which has now definitely cost North China and which may at any moment take additional bites—say in some such new direction as Fukien province well to the south of Shanghai.

Southern Grievances

Kwangtung and Kwangsi leaders had their grievances, but these were not primarily concerned with the national weal, though the mass of their affected populations were completely in a mood to respond to anti-Japanese slogans. Both provinces were afflicted with losses of revenue—in the case of Kwangsi, through Nanking's diversion away from this province of the transit revenue previously accruing from passage of Yunnan and Kweichow opium—and trials of various natures, such as the impossibility of bringing inadequately-backed provincial currency in line with the new national managed-control money, and anxiety over control of the new Canton-Hankow railway.

There was accordingly a threat of civil warfare, under pretext that Nanking must be forced to fight Japan and to allow passage of an expedition from the south against Japanese forces in North China. Nanking refused to be drawn, though setting a firm face against southern entry into southern Hunan Province.

In order to avoid the suggestion that the National Government was opposing the weight of public opinion in favor of immediate war with Japan, Nanking convened (with southern representation) a plenary session of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party.

Nanking's foreign policy, as expressed by Gen. Chang Chun, the Foreign Minister, was endorsed. Gen. Chang expressed hope that both in China and in Japan there would be efforts toward peace on the part of responsible leaders, and he said: "Peace will not be forsaken by China until there is hope for peace, and the idea of sacrifice will not be lightly embraced until China is driven to the last extremity where sacrifice is inevitable. Nevertheless, there must be a limit to China's struggle for peace, beyond which the country will be compelled to make the necessary sacrifice for the sake of its existence."

This meant that the southern propaganda on Japan was officially cast overboard. Following this the conference, on proposal of the Presidum, ordered Gen. Chen Chia-tang, war lord of Canton, relieved from his posts of Kwangtung Commander-in-Chief and Pacification Commissioner, although he was appointed member of the new National Defense Commission. General Chen's fellow leaders, Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi of Kwangsi, were confirmed in their respective posts as commander and vice-comanders of the provincial armies while also being named to the commission. The proposal of 28 members to launch an immediate anti-Japanese expedition was rejected overwhelmingly.

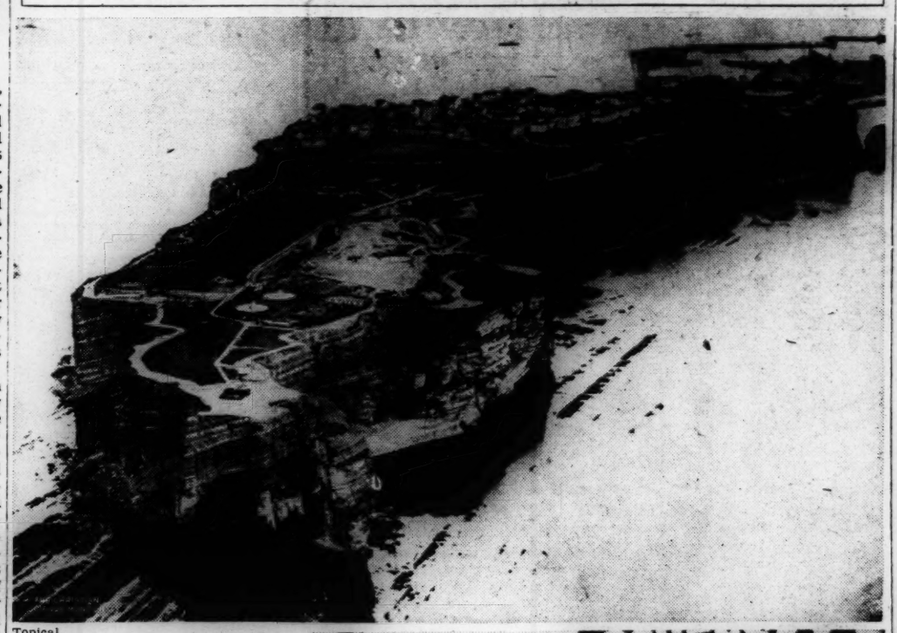
Planes Change Sides

General Chen concluded to resist this, and Generals Li and Pai sided with him. But then came the sort of thing not uncommon in China, a tendency of subordinate leaders to "get on the band wagon" of what seemed the winning side, namely Nanking.

Spectacular modern features were lent this process by the flight of six Canton airplanes to Nanking as token of their unwillingness to keep with the southern cause; although other airplanes were promptly put on short rations of fuel and allowed to fly only where they might be admired by the Canton populace, they eventually managed to follow the first six, while torpedo boats and generals were not slow to join in the process.

The comic opera aspects of the affair by no means obliterate the fact that popular feeling rose high at the very mention of forcible resistance to Japan, a process for which Nanking itself has been preparing with an efficiency on which there is marked difference of view. One leading Chinese recently said that "China's patience is 80 per cent exhausted." The remaining 20 per cent may vanish before long.

A Rearmed German Outpost



Topical
Aerial View of Island of Helgoland

International
Street Scene on Helgoland

Germany Yields To U. S. Stand On Export Subsidies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—As President Roosevelt prepared to deliver an address on foreign affairs tonight at Chautauqua, N. Y., which will be broadcast over the nation, one of the most troublesome of present international difficulties faced by the State Department promised to yield to agreement, the German tariff dispute.

As regards the President's speech, a joint communication signed by Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Elmer A. Benson (F.-L) of Minnesota and eight representatives was sent to Mr. Roosevelt from here, urging him to reassert tonight America's decision to permit no munitions from the United States to go to Spain.

The message said:

"In view of our neutrality legislation the clear interest of Congress and the expressed will of the people of this country, we wish to go on record urging every possible effort on the part of the Government to prevent shipment of war supplies to Spain.

"We urge that you make a statement to this effect in your Chautauqua address."

Congressmen signing the message were Representatives Fred Bierman (D) Iowa; Guy M. Gillette (D) Iowa; Fred H. Hildebrandt (D) South Dakota; Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Conn; Henry C. Luckey (D) Nebraska; Louis Ludlow (D) Indiana; Byron N. Scott (D) of California, and Fred J. Sisson of New York.

Germany apparently has yielded to the United States all along the line in the matter of subsidizing exports to America, and promises to lift the subsidies. In return, Germany is understood to request immediate removal of treasury countervailing duties slapped down on the same German products which received the subsidy from the Reich before they started across the Atlantic.

The only fly in the ointment so far as the State Department is concerned, in this apparent yielding, is that the net volume of German purchases in the United States is likely to decline as a result of it.

Germany has only a relatively small reserve gold supply with which to pay off adverse balances of trade with foreign countries. It feels it cannot spare any of this gold in the present disturbed state of Europe, so that it has worked out an elaborate barter system, by which so many goods from abroad are swapped for so many German goods in return. In the past, the United States has sold far more goods to Germany than it has received.

In part this discrepancy was overcome by the subsidy system which the Germans invented, and by which they exported more goods to the United States than they normally would have sent It meant that the German goods got to America more cheaply, to the advantage of American consumers, but the disadvantage of American competitive manufacturers. The State Department has steadily objected to all subsidies from any government, and in retaliation the Treasury countervailing duties were applied, which quickly brought the latest development.

With abandonment of the subsidies, the flow of state assisted German goods will decline, it is presumed.

The text of the German note has not yet been made public. Last week the United States Treasury lifted the countervailing duties on cameras, calf and kid leather and surgical instruments on assurances that the German export bounties on these articles had been removed.

Arms Spectacle Provides Climax To Olympic Games

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—One of the most dazzling military spectacles that Berlin has ever seen was presented last night by the German Army, Navy and Air Force before 100,000 spectators, including Reichsführer Hitler, in the Olympic stadium.

Fully 200 drummers, 1750 other band musicians and trumpeters, and 1400 soldiers, sailors and members of the Air Force goose-stepped smartly down the cinder path on which Olympic records were so recently broken.

The ceremony and "Military Tattoo" preceded a military band concert in which the massed bands blared historic maches and the overture of Wagner's opera "Rienzi."

The great bowl then darkened and from the tunnel beneath the gate emerged a broad stream of flame. It was a column of goose-stepping soldiers carrying torches. This divided into two streams of light flowing slowly along the sides of the arena. Finally, after forming a fiery pattern, it dissolved into a single border of flame around the whole stadium.

Within this frame of fire, the fifes sang out and the drums began to roll. These were soon augmented by a fanfare of trumpets from the Marathon gate, which in turn were answered by the thunderous blare of the bands until finally the great bowl of the stadium was filled and dominated by a brazen flood of sound.

The enthusiasm of the great throng reached its climax when, after the command: "Helmets off for prayer!" the massed bands composed of the best Germany can produce, poured out the solemn strains of the soldier's hymn.

Reich Refortifies Helgoland, Says British Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Lord Cranborne, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, recently informed the House of Commons that in refortifying Helgoland, Germany has committed another breach of her treaty obligations.

That something of the kind was in the wind has been long suspected. Last October, when speaking at a German colonial exhibition in Hanover, General von Epp, Governor of Bavaria, said that though the fortifications of Helgoland had been destroyed in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, Germans could confidently assume that the construction of a new fleet would be accompanied by the construction of new fortifications.

According to Lord Cranborne, Germany has now started on this work. Asked if she had obtained permission, he replied, "It has not been fortified by leave of anyone."

Article 115 of the Treaty of Versailles lays down that "the fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the Islands of Helgoland and Dune shall be destroyed under the supervision of the Principal Allied Governments by German labor and at the expense of Germany within a period to be determined by the said Governments." This was actually carried out by January, 1920.

The treaty adds: "These fortifications, military establishments and harbors shall not be reconstructed; nor shall any similar works be constructed in future."

In point of fact, modern military science has undergone such revolutionary changes since the war that it is improbable that the new fortifications are actually "similar" to their predecessors. But that appears to be the only legal grounds for Germany's action.

Any naval works on Helgoland are likely to be extremely costly as the island is subject to erosion and much of it has slipped into the sea since 1890 when Queen Victoria, on the advice of Lord Salisbury, ceded it to her nephew, Kaiser Wilhelm II in part exchange for Zanzibar.

According to Hector Bywater, prominent naval expert, erosion is being combated by buttressing the sandstone cliffs with ferro concrete.

Most of Helgoland is a flat plateau which is suitable for aircraft. As it is 31 miles nearer England than the mainland, certain Parliamentarians are somewhat alarmed that it may be used as an advance aircraft base. During the war it served the needs of Germany's submarine raiders and naval air patrols but was not regarded as a serious menace at that time. The increased range of modern craft, however, is held to have rather altered the situation in this respect.

In addition to Helgoland, the Germans are understood to have been busy during the past few years in re-fortifying other islands notably Borkum and Sylt, the former being opposite the naval base of Wilhelmshaven near the frontier of the Netherlands and the latter within a few miles of Denmark. Although these fortifications are not forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles and Germany is consequently within her legal rights in erecting them, some alarm has been registered in the two countries most nearly concerned.

Naval authorities in England, however, do not look on this action as directed against either the Netherlands or Denmark both of which are more vulnerable to Germany from the land than from the sea. They hold that all these fortifications are wholly bound up with Germany's naval strategy, at present this is looked upon here as primarily defensive in view of the Anglo-German Naval Treaty of 1935 by which the German Navy is limited to a strength of 35 per cent that of Britain's except in submarines, in which she is entitled to conditional parity.

Lindbergh and Carrel In Denmark Show 'Mechanical Heart'

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Dr. Alexis Carrel have been explaining the mechanical heart of their invention at the International Congress of Experimental Cytology here.

Only 10 natural scientists at a time were admitted to a small room where the apparatus was working with a piece of thyroid gland. The Colonel and Dr. Carrel together explained the details of the heart's operation.

Dr. Carrel started the explanation of the apparatus with a short lecture outlining modern cell study. He admitted much exploratory work was yet to be done.

Nourishment of the cell, he stated, was among the things that natural science did not know, but with the apparatus which he and the Colonel have developed, "we have something very important for the study of the question of how to keep cells alive."

Each of the groups which filed into the small demonstration room remained about 15 minutes.

The Colonel himself exhibited a retiring modesty in explaining what his share of the experimental work had been.

Nazarenes in Toronto Condemn Use of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The operation of liquor stores and beverage rooms, and the use of liquor and tobacco were condemned by delegates of the Church of the Nazarene at their recent conference here.

A resolution expressed the belief that it is the duty of the members of the church to do their utmost to further the cause of prohibition in the broadest sense of the term.

The motion picture as such was not banned, as it can be of great educational value, but the motion picture glorifying crime, vice and sexuality was strongly condemned. Each pastor is asked to give at least four sermons a year on the tithing system.

Germany Completes Escape From All Limits on Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Naval maneuvers on the high seas, extensive gunnery practice and a review by the Führer of all the naval forces recently completed the demonstration of Germany's restoration to equality in arms.

That the army had regained its old place in the German system was proclaimed by the re-introduction of universal military service on March 16, 1935.

The creation of an aerial fighting force of great power is betokened by the opening of the vast building that has been constructed for the use of the Air Ministry on the site of the old Prussian War Office and of numerous adjacent houses.

High Honors Bestowed

The climax was reached after the great review of the third army corps on April 20, 1936, when Herr Hitler manifested his recognition of the efficiency of the re-created fighting forces by bestowing high honors on their chiefs.

The Reich Minister for War, Werner von Blomberg, was created General Field-Marshal, the commander-in-chief of the army, Werner von Fritsch, received the title of colonel general, the commander-in-chief of the navy, Erich Raeder, was promoted to General Admiral, and Herman Göring, the head of the air force, also became Colonel General.

Furthermore, the commanders-in-chief of the army and the navy were given the rank of Reich Minister, so that the executive heads of each of the three fighting forces now have seats in the Cabinet.

That National Socialism is creating a fighting weapon of eminent strength and keenness is constantly being proclaimed by the authorities, and the nation is assured that the effect of this creation is that Germany has regained the esteem of the outside world.

Furthermore, it is claimed here that the possession of this weapon, which has enabled Germany to recover the right to arm without question or interference, and to regain her full sovereign rights, has produced a fundamental change in the relations between the European peoples.

The world now knows, it is argued, that the idea of the freedom and independence of Germany can and will be defended by the leaders of the State, the national corollary being that nobody can in future play with German vital interests.

The aim of the administration is avowedly to revive the soldierly spirit that held sway in Germany for so many years, and which, it is maintained, so very effectively educated and trained the German nation to a sense of honor, of independence and national duty.

Moral Obligation

The Administration declares that the spirit now resuscitated will exert only an ethical influence; that it will inculcate strict discipline, the idea of moral obligation and readiness to make personal sacrifices for the benefit of the whole community. It will, however, also be expected to imbue the nation with the conviction that to die in the endeavor to attain a high aim is a matter of course.

The twentieth anniversary of the naval battle off Jutland was celebrated by the dedication of a monument at Laboe erected to perpetuate the memory of German seamen who lost their lives in the great war.

In the great hall excavated in its base there are preserved in a book of honor the names of 34,836 German seamen who gave their lives for their country in the great war. The monument was raised by surviving members of the imperial navy. During the dedication ceremony the imperial battle flag was flown on all German warships.

Seamen and Admirals

The ceremony itself was conducted in the presence of the Führer, and was witnessed by officers of the imperial navy and of the modern navy, and also by representatives of the modern army and air force.

By order of the Führer special places were allotted to naval men of all ranks, from Admiral to seaman, whose names were made famous in actions at sea from 1914 to 1918 on every kind of ship, and to many widows of naval officers and men who lost their lives in the battle of Jutland.

Soviet Salaries Mount; 'Party Maximum' Ended

(Continued from Page 1)

of this principle is now ignored; apparently it proved unworkable in practice.

Live Like Workers?

Beatrice and Sidney Webb, British communists, in their book "Soviet Communism" came to the conclusion that leading Soviet officials are altogether living a life not substantially differing, in the total of personal expenditure, from that which is open to the most highly-paid manual workers of their own country.

This extreme statement might give a false impression to those not familiar with Soviet conditions. It is true that Soviet commissars, and such party leaders as Joseph Stalin, receive very modest cash salaries, considerably less than those of highly-skilled manual workers and a fraction of those of industrial executives and experts. But the "total of personal expenditure" means more than salary.

There are Perquisites

Salary means little or nothing to Mr. Stalin or other higher officials. Mr. Stalin has the use of an apartment in the Kremlin and of three separate country estates, once the property of princes and great landowners. He has the exclusive use of several foreign motorcars, with chauffeurs to serve them. A private railway car carries him on his infrequent travels. Special Kremlin shops provide food and clothing for him and his family. He has the use of "Government" boxes at theaters, and the opera. Other leading officials live on a comparable scale.

Of course, it is ridiculous to suggest that any manual worker in Soviet Russia can live like this. Workers pay out of their salaries for those things which are provided as perquisites of office to all higher officials.

Facts Are Different

No sensible person will object to a higher living standard for exceptional and hard-working officials in Soviet Russia or anywhere else. There is no reason to doubt that all leading Soviet officials work very hard and live without great ostentation. But they don't live like manual workers, in Russia or in any other country. Manual workers don't have private railway cars, Lincoln limousines, country estates.

To suggest that Soviet higher officials live like manual workers is misleading and can serve no useful purpose even from the Soviet point of view.

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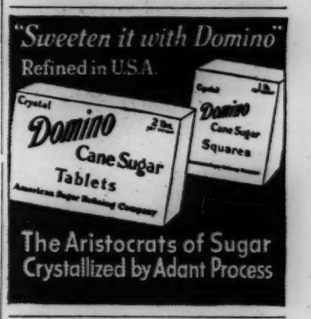

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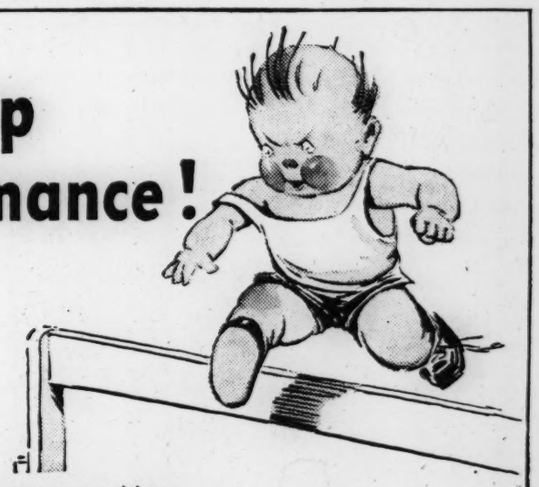

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Collective Security for Jews Planned at Geneva Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 14—The World Jewish Congress in its week's session which closes here today has been striving for "collective security" for their community in conditions which are a growing menace for them. In a number of European countries, and in Palestine itself, they are subjected to disabilities and persecutions, and public opinion has been stirred by the successive reports of their plight.

No fewer than 32 lands were represented, and a program of common action is planned to restore in some measure the rights of Jewish citizens which have progressively deteriorated. These delegations were elected at national conferences and by outstanding organizations.

Expressions of Sympathy

Messages of sympathy were received from leaders of world thought. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood wrote: "Certainly the conscience of mankind requires to be stimulated to declare itself against the disastrous and indefensible persecution of the Jews now going on."

President Eduard Benĕs of Czechoslovakia said that "history has taught the significance of the loss of political liberty."

Yvan Delbos, Foreign Minister of France, expressed his "hope for the success of this great undertaking."

Edouard Daladier, Defense Minister of France, deplored "the return to violence and injustice." Maurice Bourquin, Belgian professor of international law, spoke of the feeling for justice aroused by these persecutions.

Suppression of Freedom

Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish delegate to the League, recalled that "in Spain the Jewish race had its second era of splendor."

Nicholas Politis, Greek Ambassador, considered it "an alarming sign of the great crisis which exists that Jewry finds it necessary to organize for defense."

Joseph Paul-Boncour, French delegate to the League, observed that it was France which was "first, after the Revolution, to emancipate the Jews."

Maj. Clement R. Attlee, British Labor leader, affirmed that "the widespread revival of anti-Semitism in its worst form needs urgent attention" And many others, esqually prominent, showed their detestation of the suppression of freedom, and their sympathy with the congress.

Delegations in Congress

Dr. Stephen Wise, the head of the American delegation which comprised 76 members, drew up a report assessing at more than 300 the representatives of most countries in which the Jewish problem had awakened a vital interest. Among them are 10 from Palestine where the struggle against Arabian revolt is now in full course.

Poland possesses the largest Jewish community in Europe—estimated at over 3,000,000—and sent 60 delegates. Great Britain sent 16, Czechoslovakia 8, Austria 8, Lithuania 5, Greece 3, Belgium 4, Italy 4, Canada 4, Yugoslavia 3, Argentine 5, Switzerland 3, Bulgaria 3, Brazil 2, France 10, and Roumania, which is the home of 1,000,000 Jews, sent as many as 30.

Spain, Portugal, Danzig, Chile, Uruguay, Estonia, Finland, each sent a representative. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, had separate delegations. Denmark and Norway sent observers. In short, the Congress may truly be regarded as representing the Jewish communities of the world.

World Support Needed

How are the Jews to preserve their economic, political, and cultural rights? Obviously the chief method supported at the conference is that of enlisting world opinion in their defense. That has been the main object of this gathering, though technical schemes of co-operation and of mutual help have likewise been worked out.

As George Lansbury, in his message, said: "We must all do our best to keep unfettered all the rights of democracy and personal freedom for men and women of every race and class throughout the world. . . . Those who stand for true democracy must be willing to share freedom with each other—freedom of press, speech, association, and access to all parts of the world.

"We shall win back all we have lost; and much more, if without reservation of any kind we stand for liberty, equality, fraternity. These three, and the greatest of all, love and service of God through love and service of mankind."

Governments Are Urged To Modify Restrictions On Jewish Immigration

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (AP) — The World Jewish Congress has approved a boycott of the products of National Socialist Germany and a series of other measures aimed to alleviate suffering among Jews.

Charging that National Socialist propaganda is spreading anti-Semitism throughout the world, the congress voted to urge League of Nations intervention.

Another resolution appealed to all governments to modify their immigration restrictions in order to give Jewish refugees "an opportunity of starting a new life."

The boycott resolution, unanimously adopted, was introduced by Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum of New York, chairman of the Committee on Economic Defense and Boycott.

Masks of Criminals Forecast as Police Aids

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP)—Stanton Massey of Philadelphia predicted to delegates of the National Identification Association convention yesterday that police soon will make masks as well as fingerprints of criminals.

Aided by Howard S. Eckels, an inventor of Wyncote, Penna., he gave a demonstration to show that face masks can be made in 15 minutes. He pointed out the casts and masks give police a three-dimensional record of anything from faces to tire marks while photographs are only two-dimensional.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Cryptically written tongue twisters should supply plenty diversion.
2. Hate, Hare, Hard, Card, Cord, Core, Cove, Love.
3. It's not so difficult as it might seem. The combined speed of A and B is 80 miles an hour so they meet on the 320-mile straight-away in four hours. This means that the pigeon, which left at the same instant, was in the air four hours. At 60 miles an hour he flies 240 miles.
4. North, Opera, Refer, Trees, Harsh.
5. MO on S, T on E (Moonstone).

New Wonders of Research

Prepared by the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wings Flutter 60 Beats a Second

With every turn of the crank, high-speed photographers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology capture on motion picture film some new subject which ordinary cameras have never before been able to see. The work is carried on by Prof. Harold E. Edgerton, Kenneth Germeshausen and Herbert Grier, whose latest accomplishment is the photographing of humming birds to show their wing movements.

It was found that in hovering the wings move at the amazing speed of about 60 beats a second. Although perches are provided about a vial of sweetened liquid, the birds prefer to be on the wing while feeding. The photographs were taken at an exposure of 1-100,000 of a second and are believed to be the first of their kind to show the wing action. They were made at the home of Mrs. Laurence J. Webster at Holderness, N. H. These tiny visitors are so tame they take food from Mrs. Webster's lips and perch on her head and shoulders while awaiting their turn to feed.

Sanctuary Made for Bald Eagles

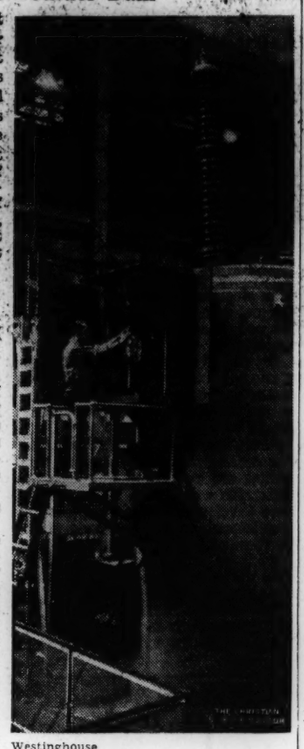
Through co-operation of the Philadelphia Electric Company, the nesting site of the last known pair of bald or American eagles in eastern Pennsylvania has been set aside as a sanctuary.

The location is Mount Johnson Island, and the hope is that these magnificent birds may once again be re-established along the Susquehanna River, where they were once abundant. The bald eagle, with gleaming white head and tail, was so admired by the early settlers of America that it became the emblem of our national freedom. Yet it has itself been so persecuted throughout the succeeding 150 years, that today few Americans have ever seen one alive outside a zoo.

This year's young of the bald eagle have neither white head nor tail, says the National Association of Audubon Societies, nor will they be ready to nest for from three to four years. In the meantime, they appear to be just very large, dark brown birds, frequently mistaken for golden eagles or various species of hawks. The last Pennsylvania nesting site is a great flat-topped pile of sticks and twigs, high in the branches of a dead tree on the rocky heights of the island.

Circuit Breakers Tested at Boulder Dam

Three giant Westinghouse circuit breakers for controlling the power output of Boulder Dam's giant hydro-electric station undergo tests this week. For the last several months, engineers and technicians have been installing them in the steel and concrete power house at the foot of the dam. In case of short circuits in power transmission lines or in the advent of lightning overloading the wires, these giant instruments interrupt the current and thus prevent serious trouble.



Westinghouse

Circuit Breaker for Dam

Without Dispute, Linen Is Coolest

The latest fashion in summer clothing draws no support from those who understand problems of heat. A black dress might do for evening wear, according to "Science Supplement," but don't go out in the sun if you want maximum comfort. Rough black surfaces are the best absorbers of heat known to science, while smooth, bright surfaces reflect or turn it away.

Research, therefore, sponsors the bright new helmets boys are wearing this summer, but disapproves of all black outer clothing, or black umbrellas used to keep the sun away. White linen is the coolest known summer dress, not only because of color but because linen fibers are large and have few air spaces. Wool is contrastingly warmer for just the opposite reason, the wider air spaces between fibers forming cells of air which make a good insulator for preserving body heat.

Model of Glass Works Exhibited

On exhibition at the New York Museum of Science and Industry, RCA Building, is a working model of a glass factory in operation. It has just been installed for the museum by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. The exhibit includes a miniature motion picture projection which explains the various operations as they take place. Of tremendous interest to children visitors is the tiny "mixing" room, where sand from a sandhopper is mixed with other ingredients and dumped into a furnace whose rosy glow is plainly visible through the door.

Flying Lizard Fossil Unearthed

Climbing out of a remote Arizona canyon recently, Dr. A. A. Stoyanow, University of Arizona paleontologist, grasped what he thought was a tree root, in order to hoist himself out. But the "tree" was unorthodox—it detached itself from the surrounding soil—and turned out to be the fossilized bone of a flying lizard, monarch of the air in that region several millions of years ago.

Locating next a part of the leg, a foot bone, one finger and the upper jaw, Dr. Stoyanow hurried back to town to make arrangement for the removal of his discovery. The find is of great rarity, and distinctly a scientific prize, he said.

Appomattox Relics Reach Washington

A linen towel used as a flag of truce at the surrender of the Army of North Virginia (Confederate) at Appomattox Courthouse, April, 1865, and the small pine table on which the conditions of surrender were written by Gen. U. S. Grant have just been deposited at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. They form part of a collection of personal effects and historical relics collected by Gen. George A. Custer. Authenticity of the flag and table is made certain by two affidavits made at the time the articles were presented to Mrs. Custer. They are signed by General Sheridan and Colonel Whitaker.

The collection also contains personal effects of General Custer, including his sword and several uniform coats.

Jupiter Rules Night Sky Through August

Jupiter will continue to be the brightest object in August skies next to the moon, according to the current issue of the Drama of the Skies, a bulletin published by Hayden Planetarium. It has been moving from east to west, but on Aug. 11 it appeared to stand still and then reverse its direction. Observers with small telescopes have been able to see the belts of Jupiter quite plainly. Mercury passed to the east of the sun in late July and now sinks in the west after sunset. Still close to the sun, it will not be visible until late August. Venus, east of the sun since late June, has not traveled far enough away from it to be visible for very long after sunset. Mars is in the morning sky, rising ahead of the sun.

Coughlin Promises No Social Reform To Beggar People

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin told delegates at the opening session of the National Union for Social Justice convention today, "We will not participate in any social revolution which would reduce such good people who are represented here to tincups or beggary."

The radio priest added, "America hasn't failed, nor has the Constitution, but it is sad to remark that sometimes Americans fail to preserve the Constitution."

Cheer Keynoter Holt

West Virginia's youthful Democratic Senator, Rush D. Holt, making the keynote address of the convention, brought delegates to their feet with a reference to the sixth of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's 16 points—abolition of the Federal Reserve banking system—that "the money changers have not been driven from the temple."

"I can quote no better than from William Jennings Bryan," said Senator Holt. "Bryan said in 1923: 'The Federal Reserve Bank, that should have been the farmer's greatest protection, has become his greatest foe. . . . If the Wall Street speculators are in control of it, it would be better to repeal it.'"

The West Virginian, who said he accepted the invitation to address the Coughlin organization because of his sympathy with its principles of social justice, interspersed his speech with criticism of Congress, policies of the Roosevelt Administration and public utilities.

Seeks Relief for Farmers

"It is not my intention to advocate or oppose the election of any candidate or political party," he told the delegates.

He upheld attempts to "raise the mortgage burden of the farmer," which he said had brought cries of "inflation."

"We cannot have prosperity," he declared, "as long as the farmers of America cannot purchase, and those farmers cannot purchase as long as they have no money to spend and are confronted with the unparalleled mortgage debt which takes every penny of their money.

"Those in Washington are very afraid and very apprehensive of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill."

Referring to the NUSJ principle for "a just and living wage," Senator Holt said, "One cannot subscribe to people being naked in a land that produces so much cotton that it has to be plowed under.

One cannot subscribe to people being hungry in a land which prohibits production of corn, wheat and other foodstuffs. A sound, economic system does not tolerate millions of unemployed."

He referred specifically to the tenant farmers of the South, declaring, "Those in control do nothing about the tenant farmers because of the political situation in the South. If we believe in a just living and wage, let's give it to the tenant farmers like anyone else."

"It is my prediction that more members of Congress will be for the Frazier-Lemke bill in the next session than in the last," he said. "The farmer wants relief and the American people are going to give it to him, too."

Regrets Labor Upset

"It is the duty of every right-thinking citizen to give labor the right to organize for protection," he said of another N. U. S. J. principle, "but it is indeed a pity that some self-styled labor leaders, for their own personal advancement, would destroy the man who works."

Attacking those who say wages and hours cannot be regulated without a constitutional amendment, he said, "Yet those co-called great friends of labor have not submitted a constitutional amendment on unfair wages and long hours."

As the Rev. Mr. Coughlin appeared at the speakers' platform he was greeted with a 5-minute demonstration.

Calls WPA Disgraceful

Renewing his criticism of relief, Senator Holt said, "Let me tell you that the WPA as administered by Harry Hopkins is one of the most disgraceful episodes in American history.

"I will not accept this wrong within my own party," he said. "Millions of dollars of this fund for the needy of America has gone for political purposes — distributed to the bosses.

Boos greeted his reference to Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York whom he said "had well taken care of the Rules Committee."

"While speaking of the Representative from New York, I will say that members of the House were prevented from voting on bills they should have voted on, and in the Senate we had to make the Frazier-Lemke bill a rider on the Guffey Coal Act. I'm proud to say I had my part in putting them on record."

Let's Keep Out of Europe"

"One of the best ways to stay out of war is to stay out of foreign entanglements, eliminate the profit from war and you'll see the patriotism of these profiteers sag. Let's keep out of Europe."

He disposed of the sixteenth principle, dealing with old-age pensions, with the statement that "in many instances the old-age pension statutes that have been placed on the books are nothing more than pauper laws."

We shall have eventually a workable old-age plan that would protect the American men and women in their old age."

When Representative Martin L. Sweeney (D) of Ohio, temporary chairman, recited a "History of Prosperity," boos greeted the name of former President Hoover.

A few boos were heard as Mr. Sweeney mentioned Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, and louder boos came from the convention floor when he referred to Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia as a "reactionary."

Mr. Sweeney brought the convention to order at 10 a. m., after an hour's delay during which delegates milled about the hall, cheering and marching.

When the party of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin arrived, delegates cheered wildly and surged to the front of the platform.

The radio priest, unattended, entered at the rear of the auditorium, walking the length of the building. Police preceded him opening a path

Organ melodies and parades of three district Coughlin delegations preceded the appearance of the Royal Oak, Mich., priest. The melodies ranged from "Mademoiselle From Armentiers" to "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here."

As the delegates slowly filtered into the hall, the Third District Minnesota delegation started an aisle march, followed soon by the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District and Seventh Massachusetts District delegations.

Mr. Sweeney then read the convention call. Utilities Director Frank O. Wallene greeted the convention on behalf of Mayor Harold H. Burton, excused by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin so that he could meet President Roosevelt.

Outstanding American

As the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, presented by Mr. Sweeney as "the outstanding American of all times," appeared on the speaker's dais the delegates started another demonstration.

There was little attempt to parade. Cheering squads, organized in collegiate fashion, gave hip, hip, hoorays and "What's the matter with Coughlin? He's all right." After continuing for 12 minutes the Rev. Mr. Coughlin sought to halt the cheers.

Unable to make himself heard, the priest tried to bring order by waving his handkerchief. But the crowd, laughing and screaming, would have none of it.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin finally deserted the rostrum to beat his gavel on a tin tray. After 15 minutes, the delegates began slowly to file back to their seats.

A controversy over whether Dr. Francis E. Townsend should address its convention was settled yesterday with announcement by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin that Dr. Townsend would speak to the delegates Saturday.

That will be after the official close of the convention, the Royal Oaks, Mich., priest said. The convention ends officially at noon Saturday.

Opposition to appearance of the founder of the old-age pension movement had been raised by Walter D. Davis, convention marshal.

"I have not extended an invitation to Dr. Townsend to speak before the convention," said the Rev. Mr. Coughlin on his arrival today. "The business sessions of the convention are expected to be concluded by Saturday noon. From then on we will be calling on many speakers. This convention is not going to be an oratorical contest."

Mr. Davis, in his own words, had "emphatically opposed" Dr. Townsend's addressing the delegates. Of the decision to have Dr. Townsend address the delegates, after all, Mr. Davis said:

"I may be licked but it won't be the first time. But I'm going to do my part to keep this from being another Townsend convention."

Sylvester V. McMahon, national secretary of the union, who favored Dr. Townsend's appearance before the convention, announced the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith of Louisiana, aid to the late Huey P. Long, would address the Saturday session.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

revolt at fighting their own brothers in arms, and possibly slaying women and children of their own families.

Poison Gas—Enters Spanish Civil War

Large orange boxes are being shipped from central Europe to Cadiz, Spain. But these boxes do not contain succulent oranges for the people of Spain; they contain poison gas for the people of Madrid. This is the story of Fernando Padilla, a refugee. The Fascists are allegedly stocking up on war's worst weapon. This weapon, which turned the tide in the Italo-Ethiopian war, will not be used, Fascist leaders declare, unless the truculence of Madrid's popular militia makes it necessary. Thus ruthlessness bids for respectability.

Income—Increase Reported by Treasury

Increasing federal income is being variously acclaimed these days—especially is it being cited as proof that Administration hints at lower taxes are not entirely moon mist.

Figures just released in the daily Treasury statement disclose a 64 per cent increase in income tax receipts for the first six months of this fiscal year, as compared with the same period last year. Miscellaneous taxes have increased 22.6 per cent and customs receipts 6.2 per cent. In the same period the governmental expenditures fell $304,171,036, or 31.5 per cent below the total for the same period last year.

Administration supporters contend that the process outlined by the President three years ago is beginning to work. The process contained three general steps:

1. First, the measures adopted to promote recovery would cause great increases in the nation's expenditures.
2. That receipts would begin to increase as relief needs began to diminish.
3. Finally, that the increase in receipts would meet and surpass declining relief costs.

Union Party—Townsend Kept in Background

With the Townsend-Coughlin-Smith front menaced by discord, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin proves a strange conciliator. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin said Dr. Townsend might address the National Union for Social Justice, but only after the delegates finish their work in hand. The immediate threat of a rift started when Dr. Townsend was barred from the convention of the National Union for Social Justice, which convenes today in Cleveland. So much for conciliation.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin then struck out thus cavalierly. Asked what he would do if Dr. Townsend and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith happened to be in Los Angeles when he was addressing an audience, the radio priest said:

"Why should they tag along?"

Relative to the Townsend $200-a-month pension plan, he said that Dr. Townsend had no right to think of such a project until the Federal Reserve System is nationalized.

Coming to the Rev. Mr. Smith and his share-the-wealthers, he expressed the conviction that Mr. Smith did not have a very substantial organization any way.

In this wise the Coughlin rhetoric cements the unity of the three dissidents—a unity acclaimed only three weeks ago.

Program Policy Of WNBX Gives News High Place

With Monitor Newscasters
Number 2

News plays an important part in the policy of Station WNBX, Springfield, Vt., which radiocasts two 15-minute periods of Monitor news as well as four other periods a day, according to Richard S. Bath, sales manager of the station.

Listeners' reaction to the Monitor news, which is given at 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., daily, Mr. Bath finds, is very good. The Monitor news, which was first inaugurated over WNBX early in 1935, is read by O. C. Wade, the chief announcer.

WNBX, which was started in the summer of 1927 with 10 watts power, has now risen to 1000 watts power, on the regional channel of 1260 kilocycles.

The station was constructed practically from the ground up by W. F. Moore, chief engineer. Its estimated daylight range is about 60 miles and its night range about 150 miles.

WNBX, which is operated by the WNBX Broadcasting Corporation, maintains a policy of good taste in its programs. Among other things it refuses liquor and laxative advertising. All advertising must be ethically done, its managers say, in order to be acceptable over WNBX.

In sheerly civic fields WNBX gives freely of its time toward promoting affairs of general interest and benefit. It believes that it has been foremost in promoting civic ideas and has collaborated with churches, schools and civic organizations to encourage ideas of general good to the community.

Army Union Elects

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP)—Okey Rookstool, Akron deputy Municipal Court clerk, was elected national commander of the Army and Navy Union at the closing session of its national convention yesterday. Caroline Tommey of Charlestown, Mass., was named head of the ladies' auxiliary to the union.

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new cedar bouquet
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Lapp Country

THE last of the Norse houses was gone now, the brown log walls, the birch bark and turf roofs green with grass and yellow-starred with flowers, the doors surmounted by bleaching reindeer horns, the gray Samoyed dogs with tightly curled tails, the clanging bells on the grazing cows and horses among the alders and boulders of hill pastures. Now on either side the granite ridges rose steeply, covered with tall, dark pyramids of spruce and blue-tinged, red-trunked pines, up toward the rounded hilltops, ground and smoothed by forgotten glaciers, where only in the cracks thin trees found foothold. Under the sparse forest, damp moss coated the rock and fallen rotting branches, among which crept a low shrub with bright, white, black-eyed flowers.

Where the slopes met, the peat-brown river rippled over its shoals, foamed between gray rocks or swirled in opaque depths between enclosing cliffs; and now and then the shadow of a big trout, his tail working valiantly, swept sidling backward and forward across the glimmer of a pale stone at the bottom. A squirrel, gray-black and chestnut, scampered across the road. A pair of bullfinches looped across the stream, flashing white-patched backs that disappeared under folded wings as they perched, rosy breasts gleaming against the dark forest. A rough-legged hawk sailed over the valley, his broad wings dark against the blue sky and gleaming clouds; and in the lower branches of the spruce trees the bramble finches, glorious in their summer plumage of black and burnt orange and white, fluffed themselves fat and whistled the sleepy, burred monosyllable of their song.

* * *

THE GREAT LOG-DRIVE was over for the year and the last of the peeled logs lay piled and wedged among the huge boulders of the falls. The river grew smaller, and the naked crowns of the hills crept downward to meet it. For their bareness was not wholly barrenness. Here was the tree line where the forest ended in arctic tundra, not the summer pastures of south Norway, but the true Lapland mosses where only the wild fowl bred and the little Lapps drifted in the wake of their gray reindeer like bog-myrtle down before a summer wind. Hill, river and forest ended together. The tilted slope gave way to a vast undulation, the crest of the range which is the backbone of Scandinavia. The river flowed from a gray lake, a beautiful twisted mere of many arms that thrust themselves far into the mosses between shoulders of rounded gray granite and banks of green-black trees, the low scrub of birch, graceful drooping anemones and creeping shell-pink arbutus.

* * *

ALMOST FROM THE water's edge the mountains rose, low and rounded, brown-green with winter-faded moss, streaked with gray rock and striped with gullies still deep in the winter's snow. From a pine tree a fieldfare launched himself in wild flight, strong and yet seemingly disjointed, patched chestnut and gray, a motley fool among thrushes; and, as he flew, he sang his wild unmusical song, wheeling, whistling, chattering in the exuberance of his summer strength. Deeper among the trees other thrushes were singing, redwings probably, shy creatures in the treetops that began their song with a few graceful notes and then rushed on into tumbled unfinished music as though they had suddenly remembered the shortness of the summer before them. The bramblings buzzed drowsily in the trees, and from an arm of the lake three goosanders arose from their fishing and fled in flashing black and white. Farther out a family of smaller duck, teal seemingly, drifted at ease; and in the distance the pale sunlight was reflected by the white breast of a crested grebe.

The lake was left behind and with it the last fringes of forest. Now a winding ribbon of road crossed a rolling moor, where the peat lay deep and brown or had been washed away, and had exposed the scored and rounded surfaces of the mother-rock. How many thousands of years have passed since the last glacier melted from these hills? Yet since then the frosts and rains have worn out a perceptible fraction of an inch from this granite. Only the dull green of the moss had found foothold upon it, and in the cracks and in the gravel beds of the valley bottoms grew thickets of stunted birch. Here and there on the slopes stood a pine, small and vigorous often, then with bare crown and gaunt branches that told of terrible winters and the alternating flood and drought of summer. Barrenness has little power over the pine which flourishes on glacial moraines and seaside dunes, but here its domain ended, and the gray skeletons of the trees accentuated the emptiness of the moor. Beyond on either side rose the mountains, smoothed and beaten down by the winters of millions of years, their northern slopes still white with snow which gleamed in the evening sun.

* * *

YET EVEN HERE life was triumphant. Gnats rose in clouds from the bogs, filling the air with the thin singing of their wings. The birches were full of the sweet voices of the willow wrens, the small falling cadences, hurried and sad, of this tiny, happy, green bird. And then across the moor came a loud "Cuckoo, cuckoo," and two gray birds with fluttering pointed wings and long inert tails swept northward on the soft south wind. From the birches an irate siskin rose and attacked them in sputtering indignation; but the gray cuckoos flew on unperturbed and disappeared over the shoulder of a hill into the declining northern sun. Again their ringing voices: "Cuckoo, cuckoo," rang across the empty immensity of the moors.

J. S. ERSKINE

Arranging Sweet Peas

ALMOST the first thing of which a tiny child will, in its own charming way, express pleasure or appreciation, is a flower, while to many of its elders each flower is a sermon in itself. . . .

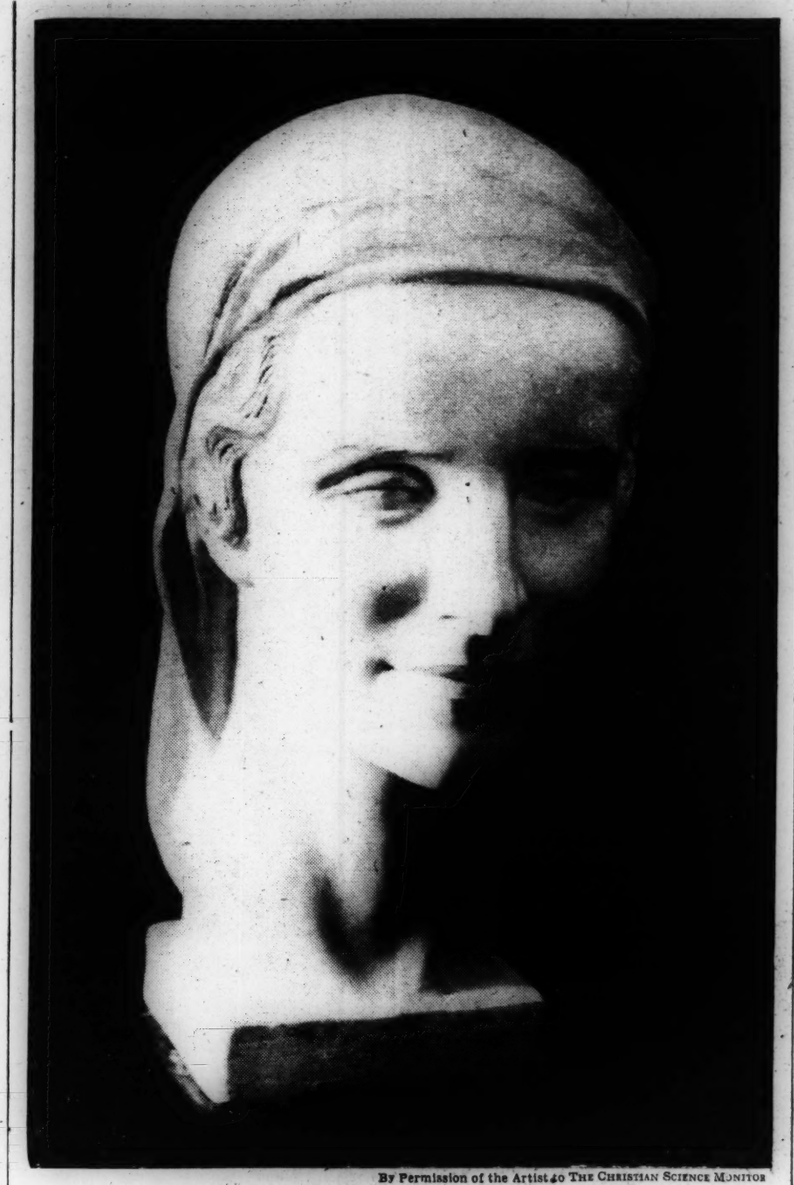
No words of mine are needed to extol the value of sweet peas as subjects for indoor decoration. By day and by artificial light, their extreme diversity of colourings, their brightness, the ease with which they may be arranged, their delightful fragrance and adaptability to any and every kind of decoration, combined with the great advantage of being able to cut and cut again in almost all weather conditions throughout the summer and into the autumn, make them beloved by all who recognise the quiet cheerfulness they broadcast in the home.

It is difficult indeed to place sweet peas in any kind of vase in such a way as to render them unsightly. On the other hand, there are few flowers which so amply repay for a little care in their arrangement, and a little forethought in the choice of vases, colours and foliage. . . .

One cannot do better than follow nature's own decorative schemes when arranging almost all kinds of flowers. Those which look most pleasing, when massed together, will usually be found growing and flowering in a mass, but the sweet pea, which appears at its very best when treated lightly, grows in a dainty, graceful manner, and its blooms seem to be poised in the air around the plants like coloured butterflies.

This, then, is my first word of advice. Study the effect given when in full bloom by a row or clump of sweet peas that have been grown naturally, and not on the "cordon" system; and endeavour to reproduce that same light, airy appearance in your vases or bowls.

There is a great tendency to overcrowd the flowers and not to take full advantage of the increased charm given through a fairly lavish use of foliage and buds. There should be just enough blossoms to show up their colour, or colours, but not so many as to confine the entire beauty of the decoration to colour only.
—CHARLES W. J. UNWIN, in "Sweet Peas: Their History, Development, Culture." (Cambridge, England: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. New York: Appleton.)



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MOTHERHOOD: *A Sculptured Head by Anna Coleman Ladd*

IN HER sculptured heads and figures, Mrs. Anna Coleman Ladd has chosen to dwell upon the type in preference to the individual. Her portrayals go farther; they embody certain ideals and aspirations. The human form, the countenance, the bearing become the means of communication, relating in sculptural phrasing the artist's idea. With commendable restraint she informs the subject with some basic quality, of striving or thought, heroism or fortitude. Her entire repertoire is notable for the fact that she is giving expression to these larger concepts.

Technically Mrs. Ladd favors simplification. All her sculptures are modeled on a strong basis of design. She ignores fussy details, and subordinates any features which are not salient. Courageously she diverges from traditional treatment, leaning toward the forceful and vigorous in preference to the sentimental.

"Motherhood" is a portrait of an individual in whom Mrs. Ladd discerned universal traits of the maternal type. The head has been modeled with attention paid to the sculptural design. The planes of forehead, cheeks, jowls, chin have been kept broad and simplified. The hair has been bound with a cloth, so that it may be kept more strictly sculptural and a particular fashion of hairdressing be avoided. The strands of hair are stylized somewhat. The mouth is drawn in a full kind smile; the eyes reveal thought, sympathy and patience.

Mrs. Ladd's sculptures are to be found in collections in America and Europe. She has received the French decoration of Legion d'Honneur. She lives in Boston.

Egypt—Land of Light

THE most enjoyable experiences of those winter months were the expeditions up the Nile in the excellent boats provided by Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons (the only Britisher of whom it is said the Egyptian authorities stand in awe!), and the excursions made from the hotels of Luxor, Assouan and other places where we stayed en route to the marvellous temples and palaces of the Lower Nile. It was an interesting study on these boats to note the various effects produced on the minds of our fellow travellers by the wonderful revelation of Egyptian power and antiquity, exemplified in the glorious building to which we made such frequent pilgrimages. If many patronized these excursions as the right thing to do, and as affording opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge to be retailed later with innumerable embellishments to admiring friends; if, again, others, unacquainted with Egyptology, were precluded from appreciating the archaeological and scientific discoveries of recent years, yet to, a large number the historical interest of the temples greatly appealed —while the novelty of the expeditions, the unconventional life, the fascination of the Nile bazaars, in their attractive open-air surroundings, and the marvellous effect of sunlight on the river and on the banks, stirred a feeling of admiration and appreciation in the minds of even the most prosaic of human beings. . . .

The return river trip to Cairo is quickly made, all objects of interest having been visited on the outward journey. But one great charm which undoubtedly adds much to the great attractions of these Nile excursions, the glorious effects of light and sunshine on the river and its surroundings, can be equally appreciated both going and coming. In all histories of Egypt we find allusion to "The Land of Light" and undoubtedly the beauty of both city and country is greatly enhanced by the illuminating effects on land and water, on mosques, temples and landscape, of sun settings and sun risings and by the irradiating influence of the noonday Eastern sun.

Cairo itself, where the motley collection of buildings afford but few attractions in the grey shadow of early dawn, presents but a short time later a picture of beauty and radiance in the transforming power of the rising sun. Gold-tipped minarets glisten in the gorgeous light, the architectural beauty of many ancient buildings stand out in brighter relief and even the squalid parts of the town assume a totally different aspect in the brilliant reflection of lights and shades. The same thing is seen in the glorious sun effects on the river Nile—changing the mud-brown colour of the riverbed into a more attractive shade of green—lighting up the glorious high hills on one side of the river, while modifying the drab appearance of the mud-banks on the other. The picturesque sails of the river boats also acquire an added charm in the scintillating tints of the sun's rays, and the noble columns of the temples convey a new sense of dignity and power in the penetration of the radiant light.

I remember many an early rising on those Nile expeditions to watch before sunrise the sombre effect of the prevailing grey mist on the surrounding district and hills, till the red horizontal lines which herald the sun's rising turned in a few moments into an almost instantaneous brilliancy, transforming hills, banks and river into a beauty and radiance and a new life of inexpressible attraction.—From "Through Eighty Years (1855-1935): The Reminiscences of Charlotte, Viscountess Barrington." (London: Murray.)

Pond Lilies

THESE are the cool green islands
With the white temples of bloom
Above a sound of water
Like little bells rung clear
But far off, in the gloom
Beneath the willows leaning near
For loveliness they see and hear.

I lean over with the willows,
I reach down my hands—
But a dream touches before me
Something it sought to find,
And, finding, understands—
In these white temples cool and kind
Where fragrance lingers in the mind.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Refuting Error With Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fourth chapter of Matthew is related Jesus' encounter with the tempter. The fact that he refuted the devil's threefold suggestion with statements of the truth from the Scriptures is of significance to all who would be his disciples and adopt his *modus operandi*. He answered the evil suggestion that he make bread out of stones with the declaration from Deuteronomy, "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Matthew 4:4). The second suggestion of the devil, that he cast himself down from a pinnacle of the temple, and rely on the Scriptural promise of protection, Jesus countered with the statement, also from Deuteronomy, that one should not tempt God.

In the third endeavor to sway him from the straight and narrow path, the tempter offered to make Jesus ruler over all the kingdoms of the world if he would but worship him, that is, believe in the reality of evil or error. This suggestion brought forth the Master's annihilating censure (Matthew 4:10), "Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Having refused to heed the tempting offers of the devil, Jesus, according to the narrative, remained master of the situation and was freed from the importunities of the tempter.

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, teaches its adherents to refute, counteract, and annihilate the suggestions of mortal mind with statements of spiritual truth in the same way that Jesus did. What are the suggestions that need to be met by the truth? Suggestions of mortal mind are all thoughts that depart from the foundational fact of perfect God and perfect man. Any reasoning, this teaching declares, that has as its basis imperfection, materiality, limitation, is false reasoning, which must be corrected with the truth—the truth, that is to say, of God's allness, all-inclusiveness, and perfection, and man's perfection, completeness, and harmonious spiritual existence as God's image and likeness. On page 492 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written: "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality."

Before suggestions of error can be effectually refuted with statements of truth, one must first gain a clearer understanding of Truth that enables one to discriminate between that which is real and that which is spurious. According to Christian Science, God is Truth, the Father-Mother of all true existence, universal good. Being universal, Truth's declarations can be applied to all spheres of human experience. Is the suggestion one of sickness? Then the antidote is the truth of man's incorporeal, harmonious existence as God's child. Does the tempter appear in the guise of lack, straitened circumstances, limitation of any kind? Then the remedy is the truth hat, as God's reflection, man dwells in His house of many mansions, where intelligence, substance, life, abound. Do business conditions seem to be awry? Then the corrective that may bring about harmonious results is the truth about activity and service.

Jesus' method of stilling the voice of the tempter by some definite statement of Scripture has been found to be effective in the experience of many students of Christian Science. At the Wednesday evening testimony meetings held in all Christian Science churches, as well as in the written testimonies appearing in the Christian Science periodicals, are related instances where inharmonious conditions have been righted, accidents have been prevented, supply has been made manifest through some definite declaration of the truth from the Bible, or from one of Mrs. Eddy's works, which lingered in the memory of the student and which he had made his own.

In the seventeenth chapter of Acts is recorded Paul's declaration (17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being;" and in Deuteronomy are the assuring words (33:27), "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Mrs. Eddy has given us "the scientific statement of being," found on page 468 of Science and Health; and on pages 16 and 17 of the same book, the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation.

The voice of the tempter is not always easily recognized as the voice of error, for it is the nature of error to deceive. Constant watching and praying, however, in the light of Christian Science, equip one to distinguish between Truth and error, between the real and the unreal, and to demonstrate the spiritual fact.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Forever I Return

WHERE I sit by the sea no human sound
Comes near. As far as eyes can reach,
No hand of man has changed a stone or tree,
Or built a house or walled up any shore.
Before me in the early evening light,
The ocean flashes opal fire from clouds
Reflecting sunset colors in the east;
On either side, dark points of land thin out,
Diminishing and darkening to night;
And in the background tiers of spruce and fir
Rise fragrant to the summit of a spur.

Here now no sail blows past, no curl of smoke,
No merchantman, no barge, no coasting skiff.
The trade has turned its back upon the sea.
On favored days, now, pleasure craft alone,
Or solitary fishermen may pass
Where once the bay stood forested with masts.
Now all the sons of mariners are gone
To other callings. While my brothers spend
Their days in city buildings and their nights
Away from this cool stillness and the peace
Of lonely shores, forever I return
To these brown rocks and hollows salt with foam;
To this forgotten harbor I come home.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

Vyvracení omylu Pravdou

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

VE ČTVRTÉ kapitole Matouše jest líčeno Ježíšovo utkání s pokušitelem. Skutečnost, že vyvrátil ďáblovo trojnásobné našeptávání tvrzeními pravdy z Písma má význam pro všechny, kdož by chtěli býti jeho žáky a osvojiti si jeho modus operandi (způsob postupu). Odpověděl na zlé ponoukání, aby udělal chleby z kamení, prohlášením z V. knihy Mojžíšovy: "Psánoť jest: Ne samým chlebem živ bude člověk, ale každým slovem, vycházejícím skrze ústa Boží" (Matouš 4:4). Druhému svodu ďáblovu, aby se vrhl dolů s vrcholu chrámového a spoléhal na biblický slib ochrany, čelil Ježíš výpovědí, rovněž z V. knihy Mojžíšovy, že nemáme pokoušeti Boha.

Při třetím úsilí odvrátiti jej od přímé a úzké stezky, nabízel pokušitel Ježíšovi, že jej učiní vládcem nade všemi královstvími světa, bude-li se mu klaněti, to jest věřiti ve skutečnost zla čili omylu. Toto ponoukání vyvolalo Mistrovu zničující důtku (Matouš 4:10): "Odejdiž, satane; neboť psáno jest: Pánu Bohu svému klaněti se budeš, a jemu samému sloužiti budeš". Ježto Ježíš odmítl dbáti lákavých nabídek ďáblových, zůstal, podle vypravování pánem okolnosti a byl osvobozen od neodbytnosti pokušitelovy.

Křesťanská Věda, kterou objevila a založila Mary Baker Eddy, učí své stoupence vyvraceti, mařiti a ničiti nápovědi smrtelné mysli tvrzeními duchovní pravdy tímž způsobem, jak činil Ježíš. Které jsou to nápovědi, jimž třeba čeliti pravdou? Nápovědmi smrtelné mysli jsou všechny myšlenky, jež odchylují se od základního fakta: dokonalého Boha a dokonalého člověka. Jakékoliv usuzování, prohlašuje toto učení, jež má základnou nedokonalost, hmotnost, omezení, jest usuzování nesprávné, jež třeba opraviti pravdou,—totiž pravdou, že Bůh jest vše, že zahrnuje vše, že jest dokonalý, a že člověk jest dokonalý, úplný a má harmonickou duchovní existenci jako Boží obraz a podoba. Na stránce 492. v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) napsala Mrs. Eddy: "Pro správné usuzování měli bychom míti jen jeden fakt na mysli, totiž duchovní existenci. Ve skutečnosti není jiné existence, ježto Život nemůže býti sloučen se svou nepodobou, smrtelností".

Než můžeme nápovědi omylu účinně vyvrátiti tvrzeními pravdy, musíme nejprvé dosíci jasnějšího porozumění Pravdě, jež umožňuje nám rozlišovati mezi tím, co je skutečné, a tím, co je nepravé. Podle Křesťanské Vědy Bůh jest Pravda, jest Otec-Matka vší pravdivé existence, jest universální dobro. Ježto tvrzení Pravdy jsou universální, jest možno užíti jich ve všech oborech lidské zkušenosti. Jde o nápovědi nemoci? Pak protilékem jest pravda o člověkově netělesné, harmonické existenci jako dítka Božího. Objevuje se pokušitel v podobě nedostatku, stísněných poměrů, omezení jakéhokoliv způsobu? Pak lékem jest pravda, že člověk jako zrcadlení Boha přebývá v Jeho domě s mnohými příbytky, kde jest nadbytek inteligence, statků, života. Zdá se nám, že hospodářské poměry jsou v neladu? Pak opravným prostředkem, jenž může přivoditi harmonické výsledky, jest pravda o činorodosti a službě.

Ježíšova metoda, jak umlčeti hlas pokušitelův nějakým rozhodným stanovením v Písmu, byla shledána účinnou ve zkušenosti mnohých žáků Křesťanské Vědy. Ve středečních večerních shromážděních, při nichž se podávají svědectví a jež se konají ve všech křesťanských vědeckých kostelech, právě tak jako v psaných svědectvích, uveřejňovaných v Křesťansko vědeckých časopisech, jsou uváděny případy, kdy nějakým rozhodným prohlášením pravdy z Bible nebo z některého díla Mrs. Eddy, které uvázlo v paměti žáka a které si tento přisvojil, byly nesouladné stavy napraveny, nehodám bylo zabráněno a dostatek se projevil.

V sedmnácté kapitole Skutků s. apoštolů je zaznamenáno Pavlovo prohlášení (17:28): "Jím živi jsme, a hýbeme se, i trváme;" a v V. knize Mojžíšově jsou ubezpečující slova (33:27): "Ochrana tvá Bůh věčný, a zespod ramena věčnosti". Mrs. Eddy dala nám "vědecké stanovení bytí" na stránce 468 Science and Health; a na stránce 16. a 17. téže knihy Modlitbu Páně s duchovním výkladem.

Hlas pokušitele není vždy snadno poznán jako hlas omylu, neboť přirozenosti omylu jest klamati. Leč stále bdění a modlení ve světle Křesťanské Vědy nás vyzbrojí, abychom rozeznávali mezi Pravdou a omylem, mezi skutečným a neskutečným, a abychom prokazovali duchovní skutečnost.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, piště na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Summertime On Exmoor

THERE is a great charm about the open spaces of Exmoor at all times of the year; but in early summer, when those wide-flung hills are waking to life after the winter and spring with its bitter frost-laden winds, a brooding peace seems to rest on the moor. The slopes of the hills are speckled with Exmoor sheep and their little white lambs. Small sheep they are, white-horned and white-fleeced, far too intent on their own affairs to take more than a passing interest in their visitors.

Further afield, where there is perhaps less risk of disturbance, are groups of sturdy Exmoor ponies. Wild they are and, except when driven down from the hills for food and shelter in severe weather, they spend their lives on these open tops. Their thick, rough coats make them impervious alike to autumn gales laden with rain, or winter snow and frost.

In summer there are many tiny foals amongst the ponies, all legs and small bodies at this stage, but already old enough to nibble at the fresh young grass sprouting on the open spaces in the heather. The moor is a wonderful playground for them, and these sure-footed babies chase each other over the roughest ground as fast as they can gallop. They stand on their hind legs and bite each other in play, then off again they race and back breathless to their mothers for a few moments' rest.

Amongst the bracken growing on the lower slopes of the hills, hide the shiest of all the moor's children, the red deer hinds with their calves. Sometimes it is possible to catch a glimpse of a hind as she passes. The little calf goes bounding through the fern, which is tall enough now to hide the little creature from view, if it were content to walk sedately as does its mother. Here, in the deep fern, the hind will leave her calf all day, knowing it will stay quietly where she leaves it until she returns in the evening.

When standing on the top of the moor, looking down on the valleys below, one is struck by the curious chessboard formation of the small fields enclosed for shelter by wide, solidly-built banks on which are planted rows of beech trees. These grow to some twenty feet or more and give powerful protection from wind and storm to all things sheltering beneath them. From time to time a length of these hedges is cut and up springs a magnificent regiment of foxgloves, standing thickly shoulder to shoulder, a glowing line of color.

The banks themselves are thick with many ferns, tender green shoots pushing their way through the tangles of grass and weeds. A veritable garden aglow with flowers, growing in natural profusion. In early summer the pink bell-heather opens in brilliant patches here and there and later the real heather of the moors comes into bloom. In all the glory of purple and red, it lies like a carpet over the higher slopes, clothing them in glowing color.

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Washington's Brilliant Spurt Wins Olympic Rowing Honors—Kiefer Triumphs

Fifth U. S. Crew Title; New Backstroke Record

BULLETIN

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—The United States won the first Olympic basketball championship today, defeating Canada 19 to 8. The Americans led 15 to 4 at half time.

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—The University of Washington eight, closing with a characteristic sprint which carried them to the American intercollegiate championship two months ago, captured the blue ribbon Olympic title today as the international regatta closed with Germany performing the unprecedented feat of sweeping five of the seven titles.

Al Ulbrickson's pupils, riding in their famous "husky clipper," roared down the last 250 meters of the 2000-meter pull to overtake the blue-shirted Italians and win by one length in 6m. 25.4s. Germany finished third.

Taking third place in the spectacular eight-oared test, Germany made her weakest showing of the regatta's final day. Her oarsmen swept the four-oared with and without coxswain, and the pair-oared with and without coxswain as well as the single sculls crowns. The double scull championship was carried off by Great Britain with Germany placing second.

Otherwise a Drab Day

Except for Washington's triumphant finish it was a drab day from the American standpoint on "Der Lange See" at distant Grunau. Dan Barrow of Philadelphia placed third behind Germany's Gustav Schaefer in the single sculls, while Philadelphia's Bill Dugan and John Houser were fifth in the double sculls.

Meanwhile, at the Olympic swimming stadium here, new Olympic records in the men's 100-meter backstroke and the women's 400-meter freestyle relay championship were hung up by Adolf Keifer of Chicago and Holland's quartet, respectively.

Kiefer, breaking the standard for the third-straight time in two days, negotiated the distance in 1:05.9, shaving nine tenths of a second off his former Olympic mark and splintering the listed world record of 1:07.4 Al Vande Weghe of Paterson, N. J., was second and Taylor Drysdale of Detroit, fourth.

Dutch Girls Triumph

The Dutch girls, Miss Selbach, Catherine Wagner, Willy Den Ouden and Rita Mastenbroek, lopped two seconds from the ex-Olympic standard, capturing the relay title in 4:36 flat, as Germany took second and the United States third.

The first half of the men's 10-meter platform diving championship—the four compulsory dives—found Marshall Wayne of Miami, the favorite, holding only a lead of 56-100ths of a point over Germany's Erhardt Weiss. Wayne's points totaled 46.65 to 46.09 for the German.

The men's 200-meter breast stroke and 1500-meter free style semifinals saw three Americans ushered to the exits. Johnny Higgins of Providence, R. I., was the lone survivor in the butterfly stroke event which saw Ray Kaye and Jack Kasley of Detroit eliminated.

Christy Eliminated

Jack Medica of Seattle, winner of the 400-meter freestyle crown, and Ralph Franagan of Miami, gained the 1500 final with Medica, timed in 19m. 42.8s., scoring the fastest time of the semifinals. Jim Christy of Chicago was eliminated.

Dr. John Huffman of New York was the only American survivor of the individual sabre fencing preliminaries, Norman Armitage of New York and Peter Bruder of Brooklyn being eliminated.

Switzerland defeated Hungary 10 to 5 to win third place in the handball championship, while the Philippines copped fifth place in the basketball finals, beating Uruguay, 33 to 23. The Uruguayans took sixth place.

Miss Mastenbroek's great performance during the last leg of the relay easily made her the outstanding figure in Olympic swimming competition. The girl who captured the 100-meter freestyle crown, was runner-up in the backstroke final and will be a finalist in the 400-meter freestyle tomorrow, was clocked in 1:06.1 as she nipped Miss Arendt at the finish.

Women's 400-Meter Freestyle Relay Final

Won by Holland (Selbach, Wagner, Den Ouden, Mastenbroek), 4:36 (new Olympic record; betters former record of 4:38, made by United States in 1932); second, Germany (Balbsguth, Lohmer, Schmitz, Arendt), 4:36.8; third, United States (Katherine Rawls, Bernice Lapp, Mavis Freeman, Olive McKean), 4:40.2; tied for fourth, Hungary and Canada, each 4:48; sixth, Great Britain, 4:51.0; seventh, Denmark, untimed.

Men's 1500-Meter Freestyle Semifinals (First three in each heat and fastest fourth qualify for final)

First semifinal—Won by Terada, Japan, 19m. 48.6s.; second, Ralph Flanagan, United States, 19m. 59.4s.; third, Leivers, Great Britain, 20m 10s.; fourth, James Christy, United States, 20m. 25.8s.; fifth, Freese, Germany; sixth, Przywara, Germany; seventh, Jorgensen, Denmark.

Second Semifinal—Won by Jack Medica, United States, 19:12.8; second, Ishiharada, Japan, 19:53.9; third, Uto, Japan, 19:55.1; fourth, Arendt, Germany, 19:56.1; fifth, Wainwright, Great Britain; sixth, Pirie, Canada; seventh, Talli, France.

(Arendt, Germany, qualified as fastest fourth.)

Women's 400-Meter Freestyle Semifinals (First Three in Each Heat and Fastest Fourth Qualify for Final)

First Heat—Won by Mastenbroek, Holland, 5:40.3; second, Mrs. Lenore Kight Wingard, United States, 5:42.2; third, Fredericksen, Denmark, 5:42.3; fourth, Wagner, Holland, 5:45.9; fifth, Schramekowa, Czechoslovakia; sixth, Mirioka, Japan; seventh, Sothy, Hungary.

Second Heat—Won by Hveger, Denmark, 5:33.7; second, Countinho, Brazil, 5:42.3; third, Kojima, Japan, 5:43.5; fourth, Mary Lou Petty, United States, 5:45.3; fifth, Fleuret, France; sixth, Timmermanns, Holland; seventh, Carlssen, Denmark; eighth, Jeffrey, Great Britain.

(Tied for fourth fastest times, Miss Petty and Miss Wagner; both qualify for final.

Men's 2000-Meter Breaststroke Semifinals (First Three in Each Heat and Fastest Fourth Qualify for Final)

First Heat—Won by Koike, Japan, 2:44.5; second, Balke, Germany, 2:45.4; third, Ito, Japan, 2:45.5; fourth, Ray Kaye, United States, 2:49.2; fifth, Adjaludoin, Philippines, 2:54.0; sixth, Alpad, Philippines, 6:26.0; seventh, Clawson, Canada; eighth, Jensen, Denmark.

Second Heat—Won by Hamuro, Japan, 2:43.4; second, Johnny Higgins, United States, 2:44.0; third, Sietas, Germany, 2:44.8; fourth, Ildefonzo, Philippines, 2:46.6; fifth, Heina, Germany; sixth, Jack Kasley, United States; seventh, Erbert, Czechoslovakia. Spence, Bermuda, finished sixth but was disqualified.

(Ildefonzo, Philippines, fastest fourth.)

Women's 100-Meter Backstroke Final

Won by Dina Senff, Holland, 1:18.9; second, Rita Mastenbroek, Holland, 1:19.2; third, Alice Bridges, United States, 1:19.4; fourth, Edith Motridge Segal, United States, 1:19.6; fifth, Tove Bruunstroem, Denmark, 1:20.4; sixth, Lorna Frampton, Great Britain, 1:20.6; seventh, Phyllis Harding, Great Britain, 1:21.5.

Final Olympic Rowing Summaries

Four-Oared Shells With Coxswain—Won by Germany, 7:16.2; second, Switzerland, 7:24.3; third, France, 7:33.3; fourth, Holland, 7:34.7; fifth, Hungary, 7:35.6; sixth, Denmark, 7:40.4.

Pairs Without Coxswain—Won by Germany, 8:16.1; second, Denmark, 8:19.2; third, Argentina, 8:23.0; fourth, Hungary, 8:25.7; fifth, Switzerland, 8:33.0; sixth, Poland, 8:41.9.

Singles Sculls

Won by Gustav Schaefer, Germany, 8m. 21.5s.; second, Hasenoehrl, Austria, 8m. 25.8s.; third, Daniel Barrow Jr., United States, 8m. 28s.; fourth, Charlie Campbell, Canada, 8m. 35s.; fifth, E. Rufli, Switzerland, 8m. 38.9s.; sixth, Giorgio, Argentina, 8m. 57.5s.

Doubles Sculls

Won by Great Britain, 7:20.8; second, Germany, 7:26.2; third, Poland, 7:36.2; fourth, France, 7:42.3; fifth, United States, 7:44.8; sixth, Australia, 7:45.1.

Pair-Oared With Coxswain

Won by Germany, 8m. 36.9s.; second, Italy, 8m. 49.7s.; third, France 8m. 54s.; fourth, Denmark, 8m. 55.8s.; fifth, Switzerland, 9m. 10.9s.; sixth, Yugoslavia, 9m. 19 4s.

Four-Oared Without Coxswain

Won by Germany, 7m. 1.8s.; second, Great Britain, 7m. 6.5s.; third, Switzerland, 7m. 10.6s.; fourth, Italy, 7m. 12.4s.; fifth, Austria, 7m. 20.5s.; sixth, Denmark, 7m. 26.3s.

Eight-Oared Finals

Won by United States (University of Washington), 6:25.4; second, Italy, 6:26.0; third, Germany, 6:26.4; fourth, Great Britain, 6:30.1; fifth, Hungary, 6:30.3; sixth, Switzerland, 6:35.8.

Final Team Point Standing

(On 10-5-4-3-2-1 Basis)

Germany, 59; Great Britain, 18; United States, 16; Switzerland, 16; Italy, 13; France, 11; Denmark, 10; Hungary, 7; Austria, 7; Argentina, 5; Poland, 5; Holland, 3; Canada, 3; Yugoslavia, 1; Australia, 1.

Olympic Standing

By the Associated Press

Swimming

(Unofficial team standing, points on 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis)

Men

United States	56
Japan	41
Hungary	14
Germany	7
France	4
Australia	2
Great Britain	1

Women

United States	48
Holland	42½
Germany	25½
Japan	15
Denmark	6
Argentina	5
Great Britain	3
Hungary	2½
Canada	2½

XIth Olympiad Champions

Track (men)	United States
Track (women)	Germany
Wrestling (freestyle)	United States
Wrestling (Greco-Rm.)	Sweden
Weight Lifting	Egypt
Canoeing	Austria
Shooting	Germany
Modern Pentathlon	Germany
Polo	Argentina
Cycling	France
Gymnastics (men)	Germany
Gymnastics (women)	Germany
Fencing (Foils)	Italy
Fencing, (Epee)	Italy
Fencing (Sabre)	Hungary
Yachting, (Monotype)	Holland
Yachting, (Star)	Germany
Yachting, (Six-Meters)	Great Britain
Yachting, (Eight-Meter)	Italy
Rowing	Germany

Basketballers Too Tall; Japan Asks Height Limit

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—The International Basketball Federation, at the request of a group led by Japan, yesterday established 1.90 meters (6ft. 2 13-16in.) as the height limit for players in international competition.

While the matter admittedly developed because the Americans are so tall—Bill Schmidt, 6ft. 8in.; Joe Fortenberry, 6ft. 7in., and Frank Lubin and Ralph Bishop, 6ft. 6in.—the ruling probably will not receive approval of the International Olympic Committee, said one I. B. F. delegate.

Betsy MacLeod And Jean Bauer to Meet

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Betsy MacLeod of Buffalo and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., won their way to the finals of the New York State women's golf championship today.

Miss MacLeod eliminated Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, the New Jersey State champion, 3 and 2, and Miss Bauer disposed of Marjorie Harrison of Ausable Forks, N. Y., by the same score.

The Western New York and the Rhode Island stars will meet in the 36-hole final match play tomorrow to decide a successor to Mrs. Sylvia Annenberg of Great Neck, L. I., the defending champion, who lost in the second round.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Allen, Indians — Held Tigers to four hits in 8 to 0 win.

Travis Jackson, Giants — Hit homer with mate on base in 6 to 4 victory over Phillies.

Al Thomas, Browns — Limited White Sox to seven hits.

Waite Hoyt, Pirates — Stopped Reds with seven hits.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	66	43	.606
Chicago	64	43	.598
New York	63	46	.578
Pittsburgh	58	53	.514
Cincinnati	52	56	.481
Boston	51	57	.472
Brooklyn	42	66	.389
Philadelphia	39	69	.361

Results Aug. 13

Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.
New York 6, Philadelphia 4.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	72	36	.667
Cleveland	63	49	.563
Chicago	59	52	.532
Detroit	58	52	.527
Boston	57	54	.514
Washington	54	55	.495
St. Louis	40	70	.364
Philadelphia	37	72	.340

Results Aug. 13

Cleveland 8, Detroit 0.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

Navy, Yale, California, and Now the Huskies

International

University of Washington Varsity Shell, Stroked by the Stylist, Don Hume, Pitted Its Best Against the World in the Eight-Oared Final This Afternoon and Spurted to Victory

Wide World

Lenore Kight Wingard of Homestead, Penna., Who Seeks a Place in the 400-Meter Final

Rita Mastenbroek, Holland Girl, Who Already Has Won the Olympic 100-Meter Freestyle and Aims to Add the 400-Meter Title to Her Achievements

Japanese Plan Big Things For Games in 1940

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 14—Today I had quite a long talk with Prof. Jigoro Kano, senior Japanese delegate to the International Olympic Committee, whose persistent advocacy in his quiet, Oriental tones did so much to secure for Japan the honor of organizing the 1940 Olympic Games.

"Our success in obtaining the games gives us particular pleasure," he said, "because there is now a great opportunity for the Olympic movement to gather power in the East. We in Japan are separated geographically from the western world, but we have a great national enthusiasm for sport, which brings about close friendships between the young men and women of various nations and helps to give them that understanding of each other which is essential to the peace of the world."

Common Interest

"It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the games in these times," continued Professor Kano, gravely, "for they really do provide a field of common interest. It is easy for diplomats and statesmen to make contacts. But it is not easy for ordinary men and women, of different races, colors, politics and creeds to do so. In the games, however, the participants really get together. International misunderstandings are largely the outcome of ignorance, and it is that very ignorance which Olympic meetings do much to dispel. At an impressionable period of their lives, the athletes meet as friends and learn to respect one another and one another's viewpoints, and there is no telling what effect for good this experience of theirs may have when, as many of them do, they rise to positions of influence in the administration of their own countries."

Professor Kano went on, "To us in Japan, it is particularly gratifying that the games should come our way in 1940, because that year is for us a milestone in national history. We are to have great civic celebrations, and I can assure you all the people who come to the Olympics, as competitors, officials or spectators, will have an unforgettable experience. Since Japan first gave her support to the Olympic Games, she has advanced very considerably in international sport. And we feel that, by that support and by the measure of our success already at the games, we had some claim to the distinction of being the next country entrusted with the organization of them."

Ambition in Sports

Professor Kano's observations as to Japan's prowess in many realms of sport have been borne out by the brilliant showing of Nipponese athletes here. Formerly, a Japanese competitor who held his own in the highest grade of international competition was a rarity. But now the Japanese offer formidable competition right through the Olympic program. The unexpected and sweeping success of their swimmers at Los Angeles seems to have fired the youth of the entire nation with ambition in sports . . . and that explains their vastly improved showing on the track, in field events, boat races and many other Olympic contests as well.

Bogoljubow Beats Thomas In Chess Tourney Play

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 14 (AP)—E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany defeated Sir George Thomas of England in 49 moves in a fourth round game in the international chess tournament last night.

Samuel Reshevsky of the United States held an advantage over his countryman, Reuben Fine, when they adjourned play. The summary:

Fourth Round (by Boards)

First—E. Lasker, England, drew with A. Alekhine, France; second—T. H. Tylor, England, adjourned with S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia; third—M. Botvinnik, Russia, defeated S. Tartakower, Poland; fourth—Sir G. Thomas, England, adjourned with E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany; fifth, S. Reshevsky, United States, adjourned with R. Fine, United States; sixth—M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia, defeated C. H. D. Alexander, England; seventh—M. Euwe, Netherlands, defeated W. Winter, England; Capablanca, Cuba, bye.

The leading scores: Botvinnik, 3½-½; Euwe, 3-0; Vidmar, 2-1; Lasker, 2-2; Fine, 1½-½; Tylor, 1½-½; Alekhine and Thomas, 1-1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	76	49	.608
Buffalo	77	49	.611
Newark	67	57	.540
Baltimore	65	61	.516
Toronto	63	65	.492
Montreal	60	66	.476
Albany	47	75	.385
Syracuse	47	80	.370

Results Aug. 13

Syracuse 9, Rochester 5.
Rochester 7, Syracuse 2.
Buffalo 10, Newark 9.
Albany 7, Montreal 6.
Baltimore 8, Toronto 1.

Past Olympic Victors

Field Hockey

Year and Place	Winner	Year and Place	Winner
1932 Los Angeles	India	1920 Antwerp	Great Britain
1928 Amsterdam	India	1908 London	Great Britain

Rowing

Eights

Year and Place	Winner
1932 Los Angeles	United States
1928 Amsterdam	United States
1924 Paris	United States
1920 Antwerp	United States
1912 Stockholm	Great Britain
1908 London	Great Britain

Fours, With Coxswain

Year and Place	Winner
1932 Los Angeles	Germany
1928 Amsterdam	Italy
1924 Paris	Switzerland
1920 Antwerp	Switzerland
1912 Stockholm	Denmark (inriggers)
	Germany (outriggers)

Coxless Fours

Year and Place	Winner
1932 Los Angeles	Great Britain
1928 Amsterdam	Great Britain
1924 Paris	Great Britain
1908 London	Great Britain

Pairs, With Coxswain

Year and Place	Winner
1932 Los Angeles	United States
1928 Amsterdam	Switzerland
1924 Paris	Switzerland
1920 Antwerp	Italy

Coxless Pairs

Year and Place	Winner
1932 Los Angeles	Great Britain
1928 Amsterdam	Germany
1924 Paris	Holland
1908 London	Great Britain

Double Sculls

Year and Place	Winner
1932 Los Angeles	United States
1928 Amsterdam	United States
1924 Paris	United States
1920 Antwerp	United States

Single Sculls

Year and Place	Winner and Country
1932 Los Angeles	H. R. Pearce, Australia
1928 Amsterdam	H. R. Pearce, Australia
1924 Paris	Jack Beresford, Great Britain
1920 Antwerp	J. B. Kelly, United States
1912 Stockholm	W. D. Kinnear, Great Britain
1908 London	H. T. Blackstaffe, Great Britain

Swimming

100-Meter Backstroke, Men

Year and Place	Winner and Country	Time
1932 Los Angeles	Masoji Kiyokawa, Japan	1m. 8.6s.
1928 Amsterdam	G. Kojac, United States	1m. 8.2s.
1924 Paris	Warren Kealoha, United States	1m. 13.2s.
1920 Antwerp	Warren Kealoha, United States	1m. 15.2s.
1912 Stockholm	H. J. Hebner, United States	1m. 21.2s.
1908 London	A. Bieberstein, Germany	1m. 24.6s.
1904 St. Louis	M. Brock, Germany	1m. 16.8s.*

* In 1904 distance was 100 yards.

Highboard Diving, Women

Year and Place	Winner and Country
1932 Los Angeles	Dorothy Poynton, United States
1928 Amsterdam	Elizabeth Pinksten, United States
1924 Paris	Caroline Smith, United States
1920 Antwerp	S. Fryland, Denmark
1912 Stockholm	Greta Johansson, Sweden

4 x 100-Meter Relay, Women

Year and Place	Winner and Country	Time
1932 Los Angeles	United States	4m. 38 s.
1928 Amsterdam	United States	4m. 47.6s.
1924 Paris	United States	4m. 58.8s.
1920 Antwerp	United States	5m. 11.6s.
1912 Stockholm	Great Britain	5m. 52.8s.

Jesse Owens Lets Out Secret

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP)—The secret of Jesse Owens's world record performances in sprint events is in holding his breath in the "stretch drive."

The Negro sprinter, sensation of the Olympic Games, told the story before he left for Berlin, stipulating, "Don't use it until something happens to me." Jesse's victories served as an automatic release.

"I'm a slow starter. Coming away from the start, practically everyone is ahead of me," the Ohio State University track captain said.

"I pick up a little along the way, but when I reach the 70-yard mark in the 100, I really let out. All the sports writers have noticed that I run the last 30 pretty fast, but they never knew why.

"The answer is that I hold my breath during the last stretch. That's the secret. It seems like a little thing, and maybe it's opposite to all coaching, but I do it.

"If you stop and look at it, it's logical. In running or jumping you are lifting or pushing weight. Anyone knows that if you lift something, you stop breathing and tense your stomach muscles before you can exert your greatest strength. And you always fill your lungs before the effort.

"That's what I do. I stick with the field, breathing naturally, until 30 yards from the finish, and then I take one big breath, tense all my abdominal muscles, and set sail for the finish. Maybe it doesn't help, but it seems to, and I know I've caught a lot of runners in the stretch," Owens said.

"I do the same thing in the broad jump. About 40 feet from the take-off I get that big breath, and then I don't let it out until I'm safely in the pit. If you breathe, you are certain to relax certain muscles, and you must keep away from that while jumping and on the last part of the sprints.

"I found out about the breath-holding stunt a long time ago, and I've always done it. I've never told anyone, for maybe that's where I get the extra 'kick' to beat a lot of these boys, and if they tried it, too, it might be too bad for me."

United States Track Stars Now in London

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—An American athletic contingent of 46 Olympians arrived today for a dual meet with British Empire stars tomorrow afternoon in the White City Stadium. All English eyes are waiting for a glimpse of Ohio State's Negro star, Jesse Owens, winner of four gold medals during the XIth Olympiad.

Experts concede the Britons a chance in only the 440 yards and three-mile relays, while the Americans are expected to capture the other events. Lawson Robertson, head coach of the squad, called off practice, the athletes spending the day observing the sights.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	77	63	.550
Seattle	75	66	.532
San Diego	74	67	.525
Oakland	73	68	.518
Missions	73	68	.518
Los Angeles	69	71	.493
San Francisco	66	75	.468
Sacramento	57	86	.399

Results Aug. 13

San Diego 10, Missions 9.
Portland 3, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 1.
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3.

I. T. U. Tourney in Semifinals

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—East met West at Wrigley Field today as the twenty-sixth annual International Typographical Union baseball tournament entered the semi-finals. Chicago opposed New York in the first game of the double bill, with Cincinnati facing Boston in the nightcap. Chicago whipped Cincinnati, 4 to 3, yesterday in the double elimination affair and Boston, by virtue of a homer with two on by Salvatore Crivello, defeated the combined St. Paul-Minneapolis team, 6 to 4. New York eliminated the defending champion, Washington, 6 to 5. The tourney ends Saturday.

Bobby Riggs Opens His Full Bag of Tricks

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 14—The problem of future Davis Cup material, which has been agitating the minds of the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association ever since Wilmer Allison announced his retirement, took on a new phase yesterday, when Robert L. Riggs, national clay court champion, displayed for the first time since his initial appearance on grass courts at Nassau Country Club, the full bag of tricks which he undoubtedly possesses. The slight young Californian not only reversed the verdict of Seabright, when his opponent yesterday, John McDiarmid, defeated him and then went on to win the tournament, but he did it in such convincing style that the battle, scored at 6—3, 6—4, took only 53 minutes of play. He was even steadier than the Princeton professor, whose steadiness is proverbial, but he actually earned more points in the final set.

A surprise of another sort came in the first of the women's semi-finals in the morning, when Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin of France, defeated the strong favorite not only to win this tournament but also the national championship, Alice I. Marble, with ease, though she herself was not at the best of her game in the second set. But Miss Marble, playing indifferently, and with little of the energy which had lifted her into prominence, was worse, and after a dull session of almost an hour, the French player came through at 6—1, 8—6.

The other singles match of the day, between J. Donald Budge and John Van Ryn, went as expected, as the new California star was at his usual high game, and ran through the first set without the loss of a game, and then completed his task in 37 minutes, winning at 6—0, 6—3. Van Ryn made a fair stand all the way along, but could not do much against the aggressive tactics of the Davis Cup leader.

The doubles in both groups went as expected, with two exceptions, when Robert Harmon and Robert Underwood, in the final quarter filled the place in the semi-finals which had been seeded with the other Californians, Riggs and Sabin, by conquering the eastern team which had won from the clay court doubles champions, Burtz Boulware and Paul Guibord, the night before, after a hard three-set battle. Allison and Van Ryn, the national champions, Grant and J. Gilbert Hall, and Budge and Mako, filled the other places, and will meet in that order. Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin, the young California Dorothys, Bundy and Workman, Mrs. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock, and another young pair of Californians, Eleanor Dawson and Gussie Raegener, fill the places, with the last pair furnishing a surprise by a hard-fought victory over Mary Greef Harris and Gracyn Wheeler, 9—11, 7—5, 6—2, after a two-hour battle.

The fine weather of the week has so fast that the management has to stall to keep the finals in the men's events until Sunday, and meantime have enough matches to fill the remaining days.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	76	48	.613
St. Paul	71	55	.563
Kansas City	66	57	.537
Minneapolis	65	59	.524
Columbus	62	62	.500
Indianapolis	62	65	.488
Toledo	49	76	.392
Louisville	48	77	.384

Results Aug. 13

Milwaukee 13, Indianapolis 2.
Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 2.
Kansas City 5, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 16, Toledo 8.
Columbus 12, St. Paul 5.

Filipinos Win, 33-23

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Philippines defeated Uruguay, 33-32, in the first of three games closing the Olympic basketball tournament. By their victory the islanders clinched fifth place in the final standings with Uruguay taking sixth. After the score had been tied five times in the early stages of the game, the Filipinos moved into command and led from then on. The game was played under the most adverse kind of weather conditions, the players having difficulty keeping their footing in the sloppy going.

Al Smith Wins His Fourth In Row for Giants, 6–4

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the New York Giants continue their struggle to catch the Chicago Cubs and St. Louis Cardinals in the National League pennant race, one of their most prominent leaders is Al Smith, a left-handed member of Bill Terry's pitching staff.

Yesterday at the Polo Grounds, Smith registered his twelfth victory of the season, and his fourth straight, by beating the Phillies, 6 to 4. It was New York's tenth triumph in the last 11 starts and places them within three games of the leading Cardinals and within two of the second-place Cubs.

When Al Smith made his first bid for a regular job on Terry's mound staff, Fred Fitzsimmons, Carl Hubbell, Roy Parmelee and Hal Schumacher were pitching great baseball. These four men formed the most famous "Big Four" in the National League. It seemed a hopeless gesture for a youngster to break up that combination.

Terry used Smith in relief roles during the early days of the 1935 season and the young man did so well the Giants' manager gave him steady work in the bull pen. The left-hander saved several important games, and at the conclusion of the race had 10 victories and eight defeats. So well did he perform, Terry promoted him to a starting role near the close of the season. The records show Smith appeared in 40 games, but only four complete ones. This year he is a regular starter.

After a mid-season slump that almost confined the Giants to the second division, they have put on a sensational drive that may carry them to another league championship. While the Cubs and Cardinals were battling among themselves, the New Yorkers were winning consistently and now are within hailing distance of the lead. Favored by the schedule and the fact that their pitching has improved about 75 per cent since the halfway mark in the race, the Terrymen are in a fine spot as the teams make ready to settle into the home stretch.

Hit Two Homers

The Giants clinched yesterday's game with a three-run rally in the fifth inning, featuring homers by Jimmy Ripple and Travis Jackson. The Phillies collected 14 hits off Smith, but the little lefthander was particularly effective with the bases occupied.

Making his first start since May, Waite Hoyt of the Pirates beat the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, 5 to 4, yielding only seven hits. The victory was Pittsburgh's third in the four-game series. Hoyt also took part in his team's offense, driving in one run and scoring twice himself. He hit a single and double. The Reds are now only one game in front of the sixth-place Boston Bees, who were idle yesterday.

In the American League, the Cleveland Indians tightened their hold on second place, defeating the Detroit Tigers and Schoolboy Rowe, 8 to 0. The Tribe batted the Schoolboy out of the box in the fourth inning. In all, the winners piled up 14 hits, including four doubles. Averill, Sullivan, Vosmik and Knickerbocker contributed three hits apiece. Vosmik drove in three runs. Johnny Allen held the Tigers to four hits to gain his fourteenth triumph of the year.

At Chicago, the veteran Al Thomas checked the White Sox, 7 to 3, giving the St. Louis Browns a 2-to-1 edge in the series. Johnny Whitehead started for the Sox and lasted seven innings. He made the mistake of throwing a home-run ball to Sokers with two on in the sixth.

Yesterday's Olympics At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Swimming and Diving

Dorothy Poynton Hill, Los Angeles, won platform diving championship; Velma Dunn, Los Angeles, second; Kaethe Koehler, Germany, third; Cornelia Gillsen, New York, fourth.

Dina Senff, Holland, won 100-meter backstroke championship, with Rita Mastenbroek, Holland, taking second; Alice Bridges, Uxbridge, Mass., third, and Edith Motridge Segal, Los Angeles, fourth.

Adolf Kiefer, Chicago; Al Vande Weghe, Paterson, N. J., and Taylor Drysdale, Detroit, gained men's 100-meter backstroke final, Kiefer setting new Olympic record of 1m. 6.8s.

Jack Medica, Seattle; Ralph Flanagan, Miami; Jim Christy, Chicago, passed 1500-meter freestyle preliminaries; Ray Kaye and Jack Kasley, Detroit, and Johnny Higgins, Providence, advanced to 200-meter breaststroke semifinals; Mrs. Lenore Kight Wingard, Homestead, Penna., and Mary Lou Petty, Seattle, qualified for 400-meter freestyle semifinals; Dorothea Dickinson, New York, withdrew due to lame shoulder.

Rowing

Dan Barrow Jr., Philadelphia, qualified for single sculls final; Bill Dugan and John Houser, Philadelphia, qualified for double sculls final; Germany won places in finals of all seven events.

Basketball

United States defeated Mexico 25-10; Canada defeated Poland 42-15, both gaining final.

Fencing

United States eliminated in sabre semifinals; Hungary, Italy, Germany and Poland finished that order in final standing.

Water Polo

Consolation Games: Holland 5, Austria 4; Sweden 4, Great Britain 2.

Soccer

Norway defeated Poland, 3-2 for third place; Italy and Austria meet Saturday for first and second place.

Women's Gymnastics

Germany won team title with 506.50 points; United States sixth with 465.65.

Equestrian

Germany won team and individual titles in dressage competition; United States ninth in team rankings; individually, Capt. C. Stanton Babcock, twenty-third; Capt. Isaac L. Kitts, twenty-fifth; Maj. Hiram E. Tuttle, twenty-seventh.

Boxing

Lou Laurie, Cleveland flyweight, defeated Sobkowiak, Poland; Jackie Wilson, Cleveland bantamweight, defeated Larazabal, Philippines, both gaining semifinals; Ted Kara, Cleveland featherweight, lost to Catteral, South Africa; Andrew Scrivani, Chicago lightweight, lost to Agrin, Sweden; Jimmy Clark, Jamestown, N. Y., middleweight, lost to Chmielewski, Poland.

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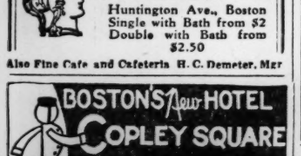

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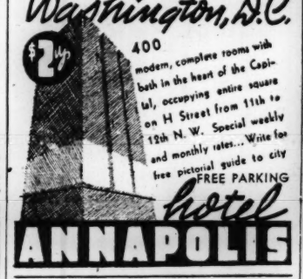

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Capturing Garden Loveliness With Your Camera

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Photographing the Garden

Choose Some Feature of It and Follow a Few Rules

By Alice Chauncey
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE other day a friend showed me some pictures he had taken of his garden. As each print was produced, he became more disgusted.

"Of course, this gives you no idea of what it really looked like," he said, "I can't think why, but everything looks so mixed up." As he showed me the last picture, he added, "Do you know what is wrong with my pictures?"

I understood his trouble well enough, for the pits he had fallen into were common to most people, who, with a limited knowledge of photography, set out to photograph gardens.

First of all I explained to him that he had been led astray by the magic of color. I invited him to look at his garden again, but this time to try to see it in shades of gray as he would see it in a photographic print. Pointing to the subject of one of his pictures I asked him what he thought about it.

Dealing in Black and White

"Why, without the color it isn't worth photographing," he replied in some surprise.

We turned then to another print, one where a speckly effect was very disturbing.

"The sun pouring through those maple trees flung the most lovely splashes of gold upon the lawn," my friend excused himself.

I sympathized heartily, for in nature those sun-dappled lawns are most beautiful. Photographically however, it is always best to keep the light and shade more solidly grouped, else the result will be spotty, disturbing to the eye, and often will produce just that muddled effect of which my friend had complained.

Whilst talking of lawns, they should be sparingly introduced into photographs. In actuality nothing is more lovely than a wide stretch of grass, but when seen in a photograph as an empty expanse of gray paper it is far from inspiring.

Anyway, foregrounds should never be empty. In several of my friend's pictures this fault had been committed and it is a very general one with beginners in photography.

Placing the Main Subject

"That is the summer house, but it is not very clear," he explained, pointing to a small object in the middle distance half way up the print, the lower half of which was devoid of anything more interesting than gray, not too sharply focused grass. Prints should always be filled, and if the subject is mentally visualized in black and white, as has already been suggested, the tendency to include too much lawn will be curbed. The best place for the main subject of the picture will usually be found to be a third of the way up the print and a third from the side, never exactly in the middle. If this rule is remembered the fault of having too much empty foreground will be corrected.

Another reason why my friend's pictures failed was because he had been too ambitious. There is a saying that "a part is greater than the whole," and in photography this is proved to be true, when we discover how greatly our pictures benefit from being restricted in subject. Each picture indeed should have one main point. A pretty seat, a pergola, pond, or sundial, nicely composed will make a far more convincing picture than a general and probably muddled view of the whole garden. If however, it is desired for some purpose to give an idea of the general layout of the place, a high viewpoint should be chosen, such as would be obtained from an upper window.

The Best Time

The best time of day for photographing gardens is either the early morning or toward evening. The light at those hours is soft, the shadows slanting and very often the breeze has dropped. Brilliant sunshine is not necessary; indeed too bright a sun produces harsh contrasts and the undesirable speckles of which we have spoken. A bright day with the sun veiled by light cloud is ideal, and the stiller the day the better.

No special equipment is essential for photographing gardens, excepting perhaps a tripod. As it is often necessary to use a small stop to obtain detail and depth of focus, an exposure of several seconds may be necessary. For this, the camera should be mounted on a tripod, or a table may serve, provided it is quite steady and of the right height.

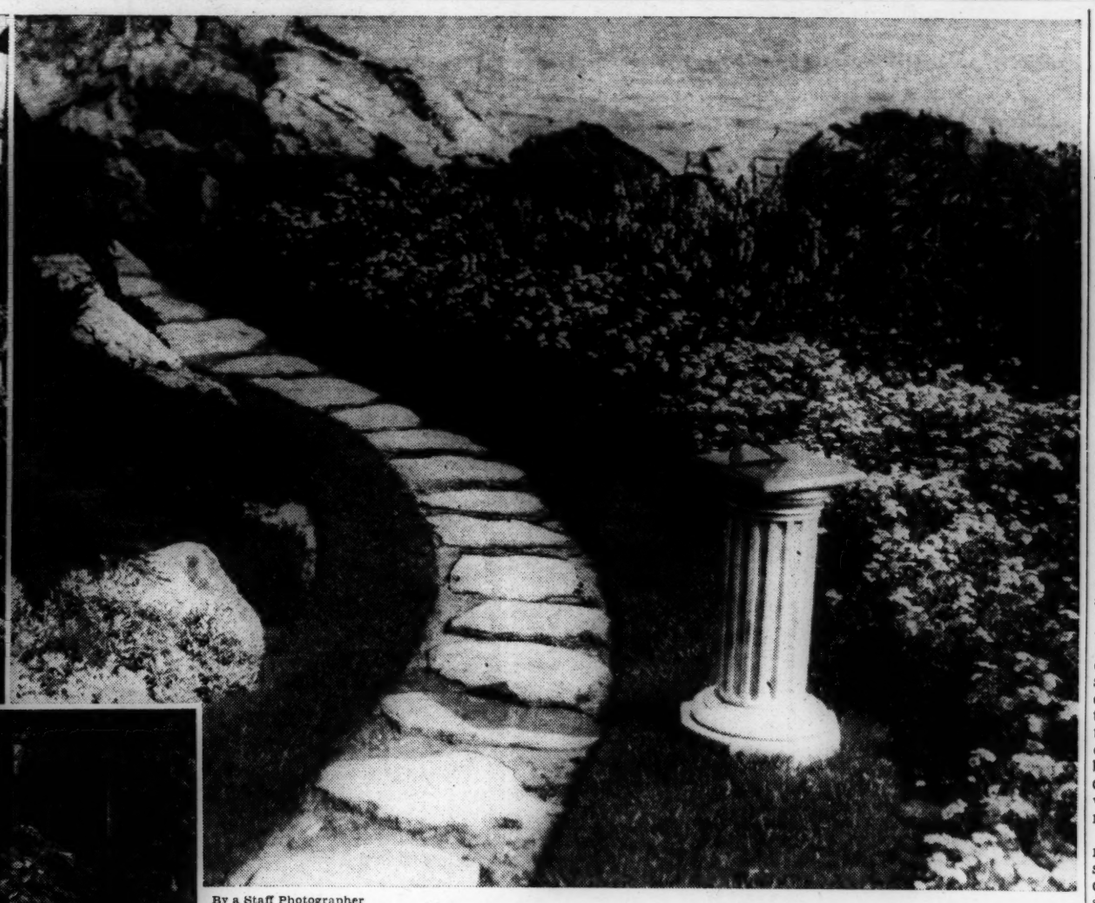
Panchromatic film, whilst not generally essential, will give better color renderings, especially where flowers of red or deep yellow are concerned. Kodak Panatomic film is excellent for the purpose, giving fine grain and plenty of latitude.

The Difference

At this season of the year and for a few weeks to come gardens offer delightful subjects for our cameras. Whilst having most things in common, each garden has something particularly its own. It is this "something" which makes that garden different, which gives it individuality and atmosphere, and it is this subtle quality which we should endeavor to capture in our pictures.

If the first batch of pictures are not too good, never mind. Just try again, at once before the garden has changed, and in this new effort, try to correct all that you did not like in the first. The subject is grand and well worth the trouble.

(Another article by Miss Chauncey, an expert in amateur photography, will deal with photographing flowers. This will appear soon.—Editor.)



By a Staff Photographer

This Is High Season for Photographing the Garden. An Article on This Page Gives a Few Hints That Will Help the Amateur to Capture the Charm of His Favorite Garden Spot

Knowing the Fabrics

A Fascinating Study in Yarns, With Synthetic Fibers a New Note

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

IN THE preceding article ways were considered in which knowledge of styles and of one's own ability to wear them, could be acquired at home and applied quickly in the shops. We shall now endeavor to apply the same idea to knowledge of fabrics and good judgment in buying them, particularly when they are made up into garments.

Most fabrics today are composites of two or more yarns, usually including a synthetic, and they cannot be evaluated as the silks, woolens, cottons and linens of the prechemical era were evaluated by genteel but impressive strokes of the thumbnail and a learned examination through lorgnettes. Moreover, tests to determine what yarns have been used in the fabrication of a given material are too complex for the layman to make, even at home. Sales clerks in some stores are given a little instruction regarding their merchandise, but not enough to satisfy a technically minded customer. Informative labels, although their number tends to increase, are not nearly as numerous as they should be and government regulation of what is sold is almost nil.

These being the facts, we are very much at the mercy of the retailer with whom we deal. This is sound reason for patronizing stores of national standing, for these buy of reliable manufacturers and for the sake of their reputations must give the customer what she regards as just compensation for what she spends.

The situation, although undoubtedly defective, need not work out as badly for the average consumer as the pessimists would have us believe. The appearance of a fabric, the way it drapes, and its "feel" are pretty good indications of its durability and usefulness in serving our purposes. Analysis of the medley of yarns that compose it is of moment to the consumer chiefly for one reason and this is because, just as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so a fabric is only as enduring as its most fragile yarn. Fragility expresses itself chiefly in reactions to dampness, heat, stain-removal reagents and dyes, and is, therefore, a factor in laundering and dry-cleaning. Commercial laundries of the better sort and dry-cleaning and dyeing establishments make their analyses and regulate their processes accordingly.

Dressing Well at Low Cost
Second of Four Friday Articles

Care in Pressing

The home laundry is likely to disregard such factors and to wash one material a good deal like another and to press them all when the temperature of the iron and the convenience of the laundress are in the closest conjunction! However, electric irons are on the market which can be set for the temperatures demanded by the various yarns, the degrees being engraved on the dial opposite the names of the yarns and the switch being thrown over by the worker to suit the weakest thread which her garment includes. The stronger ingredients will accept the cooler temperature and grow smooth under the moderate iron.

If we admit that few laundresses in private homes are going to bother about these niceties or even to have placed at their disposal these instruments of perfection, we need not be too melancholy. Although the result of casual treatment will be to shorten a trifle the life of garments thus maltreated, the effects will not be very obvious and in this period when most frocks are purchased for a short term of usefulness and are most often discarded before they wear out and only because they have ceased to express style and novelty, we need not feel greatly troubled because the heat applied to the celanese was a trifle too great.

Synthetic Yarns

Three processes are used in the United States for manufacturing synthetic yarns, all of which are derived from cellulose, the solid framework of plants. Most of them employ spruce pulp, but Bemberg uses exclusively short cotton fibers. These processes are named viscose, acetate and cuprammonium. The viscose process accounts for about 85 or 90 per cent of all synthetic fabrics and gives us the true rayons, although this name is popularly applied—with inaccuracy, some people claim—to all the chemical yarns. By means of the acetate process celanese, acele, seraceta and other less familiar textiles are produced. The cuprammonium technique is the one which has been developed for Bemberg.

Each method makes its individuality felt in the yarns by certain variations in appearance, hardly discernible, however, when they are incorporated into a material which combines with them other yarns; and also in their reactions to those conditions which every material must meet, exposure, strain, cleaning and so forth.

Knowledge regarding the nature and behavior of synthetic, animal and vegetable fibers can be secured in the literature issued by the advertising and publicity departments of the manufacturing companies concerned. The writer recommends as valuable the releases and bulletins issued by the following companies, all of them except one in New York:

Viscose Company ..... 200 Fifth Ave.
Textile Research Bureau.. 21 East 40th St.
Rayon Producers' Group.. 51 Madison Ave.
Rayon Handbook ..... 303 Fifth Ave.
American Bemberg Corp.. 261 Fifth Ave.
Celanese Corp. of America 180 Madison Ave
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. ..... Wilmington, Del.
International Silk Guild, Inc. 250 Fifth Ave.
Velvet Guild, Inc. ..... 366 Fifth Ave.
United States Cottons, Inc.. 40 Worth St.
American Woolen Co. .... 225 Fourth Ave.

Man-Made Yarns

Do not imagine that synthetic yarns play an apologetic or inferior role in fashion. On the contrary, they are to a great extent arbiters of the mode. And for this reason. Fibers produced in laboratories are technically controlled in respect to quality, uniformity, diameter and luster. The result is an almost incredible diversity in materials so contrasted in texture that they may justly be held largely responsible for the unprecedented variety in silhouettes with which each season presents us. Their draping qualities, that is, inspire designers to create exuberantly.

Synthetic fibers are not as yet as strong as natural fibers, but since 1921 their dry strength has been increased nearly 50 per cent and their wet strength 80 per cent. Because several processes necessary in the preparation of animal and vegetable fibers are eliminated in the manufacture of synthetics, these goods can be sold at a lower price than many of those fabricated entirely of the former. They must play an important part in economical dressing for this reason and also because they are so universal and omnipresent that one could not avoid them except by the most expensive deliberation.

Curtains from Tablecloths

Often the best parts of old damask tablecloths may be cut according to the suitability of the pattern, dyed a lovely color, lined if preferred, and used as window drapery.

(Mr.) H. G., Ohio

A Deep-Hearted Service

Fisherton de la Mere Embroidery Class and Its Far-Reaching Work

By Celia Moonfield
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

SOME 30 years ago the late Mrs. Arthur Newall founded the Fisherton de la Mere Embroidery Class at Wylie, Wiltshire. Herself a beautiful needlewoman, Mrs. Newall decided that if she could pass on her knowledge to men and women who seemed to be unfitted to compete with ordinary workers for employment, she would be doing a good service in helping them to help themselves.

With untiring patience she taught inexperienced and handicapped pupils the correct methods of plain sewing. Next, she trained them in the art of simple embroidery and worked samplers detailing a variety of stitches for them to copy. When they were ready to attempt the more advanced kinds of embroidery she initiated them into all the secrets of good work. Finally, a commercial standard of technique having been attained, she secured customers to purchase the articles.

By Correspondence

News of the class spread to disabled people in adjoining counties. The upshot was that before many months had passed the founder had invented a practical method of teaching distant beginners by correspondence. Her labor of love as instructress, organizer, secretary and sales-promoter expanded as time went on. For eight or nine years private customers balanced the output. But when more skilled workers were employed in making bedspreads, curtains, tablecloths, pillowcases, etc., it became necessary to hire stalls at exhibitions in order to introduce the work of the class to a larger circle of purchasers. This step led to the Fisherton Embroidery becoming known to admirers of high-class needlework over a much wider area.

After Mrs. Newall's passing the class was held together for a while by Miss Kathleen Parken. But changing tastes in home decoration, increased cost of materials and a falling off in the spending power of former supporters, made the task of carrying on extremely difficult. Some three years ago the situation was saved by Miss J. M. Sweet of the School of Stitchery and Lace, Leicester, who accepted the responsibilities of full control by uniting it with her original industry which employed invalid nurses.

Refreshed Viewpoints

Miss Sweet saw the possibility of re-organizing the class on a new commercial basis. Modern needs must be met by new expressions of traditional needlecraft. Personal contact with all the workers must be established to link the scattered disabled into a chain of optimists, refreshed with new ideas. The exquisite work must not be hidden from public gaze for long periods as before. The interest of additional needlework-lovers must be continually awakened and the Fisherton Embroidery shown at new exhibition centers. New supporters must be attracted.

Without departing from the traditions of the founder, Miss Sweet soon brought the business side of the undertaking up to date. Displays of household articles on her own premises at Leicester, and the inclusion of a wide range of specimens on exhibition stalls in the North of England, the Midlands and London, have placed the activities of the class permanently before the public.

Miss Sweet's reputation as an authority on fine needlework, her sound judgment of raw materials, and her close acquaintance with the trend of domestic fashions are all valuable assets. The highest-class workmanship is encouraged, original designs secured, and linens of superquality provided for the counted thread embroidery in which the class specializes.

Wide Range of Service

The original practice of forwarding new members written instructions, with samples of the stitches and materials with which to experiment, is continued. Experts help beginners over the first stages wherever possible. An isolated case is visited by Miss Sweet at the earliest opportunity. She has an interview with every member at least once a year. Her journeys to northern workers are made before or after the Manchester Exhibition and she has recently toured the Salisbury-Dorset districts spending several days among the workers. Her service in a good cause covers a wide field.

Queen Mary has shown great interest in the Fisherton class. Last autumn Her Majesty asked for a comprehensive selection of articles to be sent to Buckingham Palace for her inspection and choice.

My Scrapbook

Always clipping,
Clipping, clipping,
'Neath the evening lights I'm dipping
Into papers rich and rare;
Clipping here,
And clipping there.

Always clipping,
Clipping, clipping
Items charming, items gripping,
For a scrapbook I may share;
Clipping here,
And pasting there.

—(Mrs.) I. W. M.

Drawn by Mulready, London

Frocks for Young Girls

The little girl dancing toward you on the left is wearing a gay frock of patterned crepe de chine with puffed sleeves and a gauged band round the arms and neck. Her playmate on the right is neatly clad in a velvet coat model which can be worn with a variety of pretty collars and cuffs. Those drifting down beside her in the picture are merely a few suggestions for alterations in her costume. Their companion in the center seeks approval for her new silk dance frock. This dress, gauged below the waist and with a graceful epaulette effect on the shoulders, is equally attractive in other thin materials. Its edges may either be whipped or picoted.

Along the Way

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FEW weeks ago in this column we mentioned the fact that many homemakers are adding to the family income by serving meals and furnishing rooms to tourists. The most successful ones are those who have studied their customers' wishes in the light of their own preferences and experience.

Recently, I talked with a woman who is managing a very attractive tearoom in her own home. She told me that she had lunched alone for a number of years, and had found much pleasure in reading while she was enjoying a salad or sandwich. She thought that many other people who are driving through the country by themselves might enjoy doing the same thing but for the fact that they felt that it might not seem quite the courteous thing to do in a tearoom. She therefore placed over a table a little sign which said, "If you are lunching alone, please feel free to read one of these books or magazines." It was a thoughtful little suggestion which I appreciated, as I am sure many others have done.

Homemakers who are vacationing can pick up "along the way" many suggestions which will make their own homes more attractive when they return to them. Especially is this true of table service and food combinations. I have a little notebook in which I have been jotting down ideas that are new to me, and which I expect to enjoy trying on my friends next winter.

Another lesson which homemaker-tourists may learn is how to straighten routes. Every few miles one comes across some road construction project. Leading off from the main highway one will see a steam shovel at work. Across country a new road is being built. After driving around curves, over hills, and across a few bridges, one sees the other end of the new road which, when completed, will take the traveler along one side of a triangle instead of around the two sides along which the old road ran.

We are rerouting an old-fashioned kitchen, "buttery" and pantry. It is fun. The old road will, I hope, eventually be scarcely visible. When the four working centers of the kitchen are correctly laid out they should represent one side of the present triangle, from food storage centers to food preparation centers, to food serving centers and then to the clearing, or dish-washing centers. New roads and new ideas are fascinating.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM.

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Crisp, nourishing Kellogg's Corn Flakes in milk or cream are an ideal food for children before bedtime. They encourage sound, restful sleep.

Made *only* by Kellogg in Battle Creek. Sold by all grocers.

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SIX HUNDRED SUGGESTIONS FOR SERVING MEAT
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GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair
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Postpaid—Agents Wanted
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Bright Silver Shows Good Housekeeping
Bright silver adds charm to the simplest meal. And it's easy to keep your silver bright. Keep a jar of Wright's Silver Cream near your sink. When you wash your silver, watch for a spot or tarnish. Take it off at once easily and quickly with Wright's.
J. A. WRIGHT & CO. Keene, N. H.
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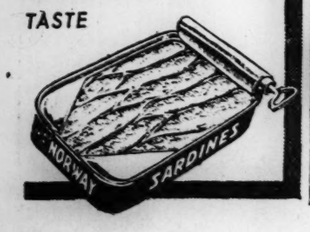
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

NORWEGIAN SARDINES
Just right for light, tasty, nourishing summer dishes.* Norwegian Sardines are juicy, tender, delicately smoked, packed in virgin olive oil. Delicious in flavor, high in vitamins A and D, iodine, phosphorus, iron, calcium. Everybody likes them, serve them generously.

*EGG NORGE
Butter whole wheat toast. Cover with chopped NORWEGIAN Sardines. Add sliced hard boiled egg and lettuce leaf. Top with mayonnaise, paprika sprinkled. Garnish with sliced tomato and lemon.

TASTE



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No better hair nets made at any price.
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
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MIRA HAIR NET CO.
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BUT IS WONDER BREAD MUCH BETTER THAN THE OTHERS?
YES, IT IS...AND HERE'S HOW YOU CAN TELL

JUST MAKE THIS SIMPLE 1-2-3 TEST!
It's quick! It's easy! It's fair! Just take a slice from a loaf of fresh Wonder Bread and see its pure tempting whiteness. Feel its silky-soft, well-knit texture. Taste the full fine flavor. Then do the same thing with any other loaf! No one will have to tell you which is best. Just remember—Wonder Bread is at your food store. It's the loaf in the gay red, yellow and blue balloon wrapper.
The Happy Wonder Bakers
Continental Baking Company, Inc.

Business and Industry

July Biggest Month in History of Air Conditioning Industry

Commerce and Finance

Creditor Position Of U. S. Citizens Abroad Is Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—American investments abroad as of the end of 1935 approach $13,500,000,000 in value, while the investments by foreigners in the United States total slightly more than $6,000,000,000, which makes United States investors creditors to the extent of about $7,000,000,000, according to Ernest G. Draper, acting United States Secretary of Commerce, who has just issued a report apparently aimed to show as erroneous certain statements of Administration critics regarding the position of the United States in this respect. Mr. Draper says that receipts from American investments in foreign countries were 3½ times as great as returns realized by foreigners from investments here.

The foregoing, however, can hardly be expected to take into consideration the unsettled conditions in Europe in the last few months, which have been conducive to unusually heavy additional capital investments in the United States, thereby tending to reduce somewhat the margin of the United States as "creditor."

Investments Summed Up

Mr. Roper makes this summary:

American holdings of foreign secur. (largely bonds)	$4,800,000,000
Direct investm'ts abroad	7,800,000,000
American-owned bank balances and other short-term credits abroad as reported by banks and brokers	850,000,000
Total	$13,450,000,000
Foreign holdings of American securities and other foreign investments in the United States	$5,000,000,000
Foreign-owned bank balances and other short-term funds owed to foreigners as reported by banks and brokers	1,200,000,000
Total	$6,200,000,000
Net creditor position	$7,250,000,000

"In addition, outstanding credits extended by American manufacturers and exporters at the end of 1935 exceeded by several hundred million dollars corresponding credits extended by foreign concerns to American customers," the statement continued.

How Income Flows

Here is an itemized summary of the interest and dividends items in 1935:

Receipts	
Interest on American holdings of foreign bonds	$188,000,000
Income from American-owned direct investments abroad	320,000,000
Earnings on American-owned short-term investm'ts abroad	13,000,000
Total	$521,000,000
Payments	
Interest on foreign-held American bonds	$22,000,000
Income to foreigners from direct investments in the United States	35,000,000
Dividends on foreign-held American stocks	63,000,000
Income to foreigners from other long-term investments in the United States	25,000,000
Payments to foreigners on short-term investments in the United States	1,000,000
Total	$146,000,000

Slight Decrease In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $43,000,000 for the week ending Aug. 12, a decrease of $2,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $873,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York City	$868,000,000	$872,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	$75,000,000	$73,000,000

New Financing Off During Past Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The August lull in new financing remained in evidence the past week and total offerings dropped below the figure for the preceding week and the comparable period last year.

A compilation by Poor's Publishing Company shows $31,497,722 in stock and bond issues against $52,966,857 the previous week and $47,077,000 in the like 1935 period.

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Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

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TAX CONSULTANTS

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NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore, C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins, C. P. A.

Telephones in Use 11 P. C. Under Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The quickening tempo of business and social activities is pushing up the revenues of the telephone industry, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. Despite rate reductions and the still rising tax burden, earnings this year will closely approach those of 1931. The latter was by no means a poor year, as telephone company earnings did not fall away sharply until late in 1932.

Since the low for the depression—16,711,000 in 1933—the number of telephones in service has increased about 1,190,000, or slightly more than 7 per cent. Of this gain, approximately 475,000 new connections, representing nearly 40 per cent of the entire recovery, were made in the first half of the current year. Indications are that the aggregate number of telephones in the United States on July 1, was 17,900,000, or only 11.4 per cent below the peak of 20,201,000 in 1930.

SEC Says Insiders Received $180,000 In Security Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Securities and Exchange Commission in its investigations of investment trusts reveals stock transactions of the Yosemite Holding Company of Detroit and Joint Investors, Inc., of New York, in 1930 when Joint Investors stock acquired at $1 a share and carried on the books for about $3 was sold to Yosemite for $10, yielding in one instance an approximate profit of $180,000 for those in control of the affairs of Joint Investors.

The investigation centered on two transactions. The first involved 20,000 shares of Joint Investors Class A common, which was sold to the Yosemite Holding Company for $150,000 in cash plus 50,000 shares of Yosemite common. This money went into the treasury of Joint Investors.

The second transaction was the sale of 20,000 shares of Joint Investors Class B common for $200,000, the money going to Mr. O'Neil and his associates, whose profit the SEC fixed at about $180,000. In both instances the stock was acquired at $1 a share and according to the SEC accountants had a value at the time of not more than $2.46 a share.

Grover O'Niel of Grover O'Niel & Co., New York, who organized Joint Investors and was its president during the period under investigation, was the principal witness. He insisted that the profits which accrued to himself and associates were justified "in view of all the circumstances at the time."

Robinson-Patman Act Is Clarified By FTC Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The meaning and implications of the provisions of the recently enacted Robinson-Patman bill were discussed yesterday by food manufacturers and staff members of the Federal Trade Commission.

National Food and Grocery Conference Committee members, including Paul T. Willis of New York, chairman, and J. Frank Grimes of the National Voluntary Groups Institute of Chicago, chairman of a special subcommittee appointed for the purpose, conferred all day with W. T. Kelly, chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, and members of his staff.

The results of the conferences were satisfactory, declared Mr. Willis, and "we arrived at a clear understanding of the position the FTC is going to take in the enforcement of the law, and that position is entirely satisfactory to us."

Definition was desired by the committee of such words and phrases as, for instance, "available," "competing customers," and "proportionately equal terms," as used in the law, and today's discussions served to develop a mutual understanding and agreement on these and other points.

Participating as spokesman for the committee in addition to Mr. Willis and Mr. Grimes were Gilbert H. Montague, general counsel, and others from New York, includng Charles E. Smith, president of the National American Retail Grocers; Arjay Davies, National American Wholesale Grocers Association; F. H. Massmann, Food and Grocery Chain Stores of America; Hector Lazo, executive vice-president of the National Retailer-Owned Wholesale Groceries, and Clarence Francis, president of the General Foods Corporation.

Anaconda Copper Makes 67c. a Share on Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Anaconda Copper Mining Company and its subsidiary companies in a preliminary statement of earnings for the first six months of this year shows a net profit of $5,827,425 after depreciation and obsolescence, depletion, interest charges and federal income taxes. This was equivalent to 67 cents a share on 8,674,338 shares of capital stock outstanding.

No provision has been made in this statement for the surtax, if any, on undistributed profits. This compares with a net profit for the similar period last year of $5,214,822, or 60 cents a share on the stock.

The preliminary statement is in part issued upon estimates, and is subject to such adjustments as may develop in the audit of the accounts at the close of the year. It does not take into account charges or credits to surplus at the close of the year, which may result from such audit.

Greece Benefits Materially From American Credits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Greece is extremely grateful for the friendly and advantageous commercial relations which she has enjoyed for many years with the United States. A prominent Greek economist made this assertion to a Monitor correspondent here. He also praised the brotherly assistance given so distinterestedly by the American people to the Greek refugees and the generosity of remittances received every year from the 500,000 Greeks established in North America.

Statistics show that Greek exports into the United States in 1935 amounted to $11,000,000 in value. American tourists put in Greek pockets as much as $800,000; American educational and archaeological enterprises in this country brought in $400,000; as much as $600,000 has gone to the United States Greek war veterans in Greece; beside these items there is about $1,000,000 under the heading of miscellaneous receipts from America through various channels.

Greek Exports to U. S.

This means that in the past year Greece has been the recipient of $21,000,000 from America and in return she has bought from the United States $6,000,000 worth goods; paid to America shipping $300,000; Greek tourists spent in America $100,000, and miscellaneous $500,000, amounting in all to $6,900,000. This gives a balance of $14,100,000 to the credit of Greece, and is a very important contribution to her deficient commercial budget.

The United States is one of the nonclearing countries in her commercial dealings with Greece. The balance of exchange derived from trading is used by the Greeks for the purchase of primary necessities from abroad. Taking into consideration the fact that the gold reserve, on which this small country relies for the purchase of vital necessities, has in the past year decreased by over 35,000,000 francs gold, the importance of this sum of $14,000,000 is realized.

American Sales to Greece Up

American imports into Greece are, however, increasing. They rose in 1935 by 21 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1934. Sales of American radios, calculated to be 65 per cent of the total market, almost doubled in the course of the past year. Although sales of American typewriters increased in 1935 by about $4000, German makes occupied first place in the field, with sales totaling over $40,000.

United States motion pictures play a great role in adding to American commerce with this country. The number of films imported in the past year was three times more than in 1934 and passed Germany and France in this field to take first place, totaling 37.5 per cent of the entire market. Imports in American automobiles, trucks, truck chassis, tires and parts totaled $1,390,000 in 1935, as compared with $899,000 for 1934.

Newsprint Price Up $1.50 Ton for 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase in the price of newsprint of $1.50 a ton for 1937 is announced by the International Paper Company.

The announcement was reported by Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade magazine, which said the increase would make the basic price in New York $42.50 a ton.

A similar increase was announced by the Great Northern Paper Company last week.

Richmond, Va., Prospers In Current Building Boom

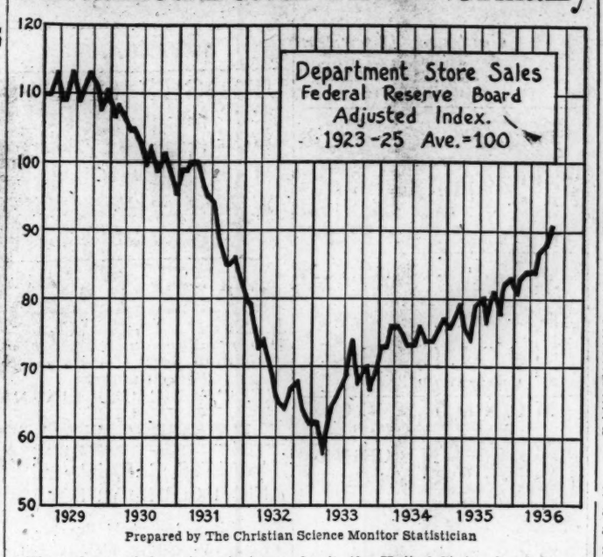
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — A current building boom in Richmond equaled only during the most prosperous of postwar days is reflected in a survey just completed.

More than three times as much money was spent for erection of business structures and nearly twice as many new homes were built during the year ended June 30, last, as in the preceding 12 months, according to records of Henry P. Beck, city building inspector.

Local dealers in building supplies saw their 1934 business doubled in 1935, and report that their 1936 sales look as if they will surpass last year's before the summer is over.

July Department Store Sales Sustained Better Than Normally



Prepared by The Christian Science Monitor Statistician

The volume of department-store sales in the United States for July was sustained better than normally, according to the Federal Reserve Board report. Total sales after seasonal adjustment increased from 88 per cent of the 1923-25 average in June to 91 per cent in July, the highest level since July, 1931.

The increase in sales over July, 1935, amounted to 14 per cent, and compares with a gain of 15 per cent in June over the corresponding 1935 month. For the first seven months of this year, department-store sales increased 11 per cent over the like period a year ago.

Gains were reported in all twelve Federal Reserve districts over July of last year, Dallas heading the list with an increase of 22 per cent. The New York Federal Reserve district reported a gain of 17 per cent; Cleveland and Chicago, 16 per cent; Philadelphia, 13 per cent; Atlanta, Richmond, and San Francisco, 12 per cent; Minneapolis, 9 per cent; St. Louis, 8 per cent, and Kansas City, 6 per cent.

British Banking Interests in Chile Aided by Merger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—With the fusion this month of the Anglo-South American Bank and the Bank of London and South America, British bank interests have not only strengthened the banking situation here, but will undoubtedly make an important contribution to South American trade, especially the nitrate industry, which over the last few years has been in difficulties, due largely to competition from synthetic fertilizers.

The Anglo-South American Bank failed recently. Stockholders of the institution will lose the total capital of £8,000,000 ($30,000,000). Depositors and clients of the new institution, however, are to be guaranteed against loss.

The Bank of London and South America agreed to take over the Anglo bank and assume its liabilities for a consideration of 100,000 fully paid £5 ($25) shares, which will be transferred to the Chilean Nitrate Company in full discharge of the bank's guarantee for nitrate assets. The London bank's capital will be increased by the £500,000, the amount of the new share issue, to £4,500,000. Baron Beaumont Pease is the head of the London, behind which is Lloyds, one of the "big five" in British bankdom.

The Bank of London will benefit by the elimination of competition and is the only British bank left in the South American field. As such it will have a monopoly of British overseas financing in Spanish America. Large staff economies are anticipated.

Reserve Bank Credit Up Slightly in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimates that excess bank reserves will total between $1,700,000,000 and $1,750,000,000 on Saturday after its order increasing reserve requirements goes into effect.

This figure compares with $1,900,000,000, the total which the board predicted excess reserves would then reach, a prediction made when the increase was ordered.

As of the close of business Aug. 12 all reserves totalled $6,116,000,000 and excess reserves aggregated $3,170,000,000.

The statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended August 12, was $2,476,000,000 an increase of $6,000,000 compared with the preceding week and the same amount as reported for the corresponding week in 1935.

Shanghai Maintains Position as World's Fifth Largest Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Despite China's severe depression, which struck later but no less hard than in other parts of the world, Shanghai remains the world's fifth port. Last year, according to the annual marine report of the Customs Department, actually showed a slight increase in the number of vessels entering and clearing at Shanghai, the total being 47,348 with an aggregate of 39,664,819 tons, exclusive of 40,000 junks which entered at the Nantao sub-office.

Of the ships included in the total as given, 10,684 aggregating more than 28,000,000 tons were ocean and coastal vessels and 30,848 aggregating over 5,000,000 tons were inland water steamers.

Shanghai has a total of 137 mooring buoys, of which 103 belong to the Customs. Three mooring berths are assigned in the lower section of Shanghai harbor (that is, in the Whangoo River off the Yangtze for dangerous cargo. During the year 1935 some 9012 packages of explosives or munitions of war were received for storage as against 7234 in 1934; 9654 were issued as against 7860 in 1934.

Among vessels operating in the port are 295 registered lighters for transferring goods from ships at anchor, 11 bulk gasoline barges, 20 oil-fuel barges and 29,000 native cargo boats. There are ocean-going tugs, passenger tenders, harbor tugs, salvage tugs and a parent ship. Two fire-floats and a hulk attend to fire protection of the harbor.

Thirty-nine pilots handled 3293 vessels during the last year, the report states, the total tonnage involved being just over 16,750,000 or 250,000 less than in 1934.

California Cotton Acreage Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Cotton acreage under cultivation in California on July 1 is 370,000, estimates D. P. Lowry, secretary-treasurer of the California-Arizona Cotton Association. Last year the figure was 220,000 acres on the midsummer date.

The New Mexico acreage in cultivation on July 1 is listed at 111,000 acres, an increase of 18 per cent over that of July 1, 1935. The Arizona acreage this year is estimated at 198,000 acres, an increase of 24 per cent over that of last year, while Mexico's Lower California reports 141,000 acres standing on July 1, as compared with 115,000 acres at the same time last year.

Total United States acreage in cultivation on July 1 is listed as 30,621,000 acres, 109.8 per cent of last year's figure.

National Power Has Moderate Profit Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—National Power & Light Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended June 30 last, had consolidated net profit of $6,538,613, after all deductions, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 89 cents a share on 5,456,117 common shares, compared with $6,161,245, or 82 cents a share, the preceding year.

No provision was made for federal surtax on undistributed net income for the first half of 1936, inasmuch as the amount of such tax is not determinable until Dec. 31 next, and is dependent upon the action of the board of directors with respect to the payment of dividends on or before the end of the year, the report said.

Oregon Highway Program For 1936 Well Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Oregon's 1936 highway program, more than $12,000,000 worth of construction, is virtually all under way and giving work to 3500 men, says R. H. Baldock, state highway engineer.

The Federal Government is supplying $7,833,000 of the road-building money.

HOLC, Lending Over, Now Collects About $25,000,000 Each Month

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Termination of all lending by the Home Owners Loan Corporation on June 12, officials said, has resulted in creation of one of the nation's largest collection agencies, now gathering about $25,000,000 each month.

The HOLC was required by law to cease mortgage lending on June 12, officials explained, and the entire machinery of the organization has been geared to collect the $3,000,000,000 in loans made to more than 1,000,000 home owners.

Reports showed that monthly collections approximate $25,000,000 representing small installment payments from borrowers. The records also showed that on June 30, 15,791 employees in 271 offices were engaged in collecting the loans. This office and field force was a reduction from the total of 19,548 employees in 300 offices on Jan. 31, 1936.

HOLC officials said the amounts due each month from borrowers average about $24, including principal and interest. Most of the loans were made for a 15-year period, at 5 per cent interest.

Officials said that each case of a delinquency is handled on its own merits, and that every effort is made to keep the mortgaged property on the books as a paying property. Cases of willful refusal to repay were described as "comparatively few."

On June 30, 1936, the HOLC had completed 3884 foreclosures, and had taken 1673 voluntary deeds in lieu of foreclosure. A separate division of the corporation was established to manage and sell properties taken over by the Government.

Also on June 30, reports showed, 6804 borrowers had repaid their loans in full, a total of $14,082,914.

California August Crude Oil Output Same as July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — The August crude oil quota is to remain unchanged from the July level of 544,000 barrels daily, the Central Committee of California Oil Producers has decided.

The voluntary production control actually reduced output to 552,238 barrels daily as of July 28, the lowest level since March.

The consistent increase in gasoline demand is expected to equalize crude production for the month with little, if any, crude going into storage, according to L. L. Aubert, chairman of the allocation committee.

Air Conditioning Equipment Sales Increase 46 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Another dry, hot summer has served materially to advance the air-conditioning business and raise its sales for the first seven months of 1936 to 46 per cent above those for the corresponding period last year.

In Chicago, where more air-conditioning units are in operation than in any other city in the world, the record is even more striking. Installations thus far this year total 359, whereas the count at this time last year was 244—an increase of nearly 68 per cent. July was the biggest month in the history of the industry, with 112 units installed here. The total units in use here now amount to 1293.

Started in 1933

While air-conditioning got its first real start in 1933, it has grown steadily since that time, until this summer when the prolonged heat and drought brought a consumer demand for which most manufacturers were unprepared. The result for many of them was a complete sell-out.

The smallest room coolers weigh about 600 pounds and are the most popular type on the market this summer especially for residences. They are built on the same plan as an electric refrigerator. They are larger, of course, since their job is to cool a whole room, poorly insulated, instead of five or six cubic feet of space, well insulated. The electric current they consume runs from two to four cents an hour, and their average initial cost is $400.

Complete air-conditioning systems are much more costly. Those with basement units and ducts reaching to all parts of the house range from $600 to $1000 above the heating equipment when installed in a new home as it is built. If a complete system is to be installed in an old house the cost may range upward from $200 a room.

These complete air-conditioning systems perform six functions with the air: cooling, heating, dehumidifying, humidifying, cleaning, circulating.

Costs Are High

The retail cost of air-conditioning equipment is as yet admittedly high. The volume is not yet great enough to bring in the economy of mass production. The United States is practically the only producer of air-conditioning machinery, and the export trade is small. Other countries have not taken greatly to the idea yet; our total export trade in this line last year amounted to only $320,558, although this year promises to be better.

One of the most interesting foreign plants is that installed in a gold mine on the Rand, South Africa, near Johannesburg, the site of the world's deepest underground workings. With conditioned air in the mine there it is believed working conditions can be improved.

1935 Manufacturing Income Estimated At $11,748,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — During the year 1935 income derived from manufacturing totaled $11,748,000,000, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Salaries and wages, says the report, represent over four fifths of the income disbursed in manufacturing. Dividends account for about 15 per cent and other items, such as interest and rent, for only 5 per cent.

Income in manufacturing declined from $18,058,000,000 in 1929 to $8,428,000,000 in 1933. In 1935 it was still approximately 35 per cent below the 1929 level. Part of the decline was the result of the drop in prices. Wholesale prices of finished manufactures declined 26 per cent between 1929 and 1932; those of semi-manufactures, 37 per cent; and the cost of living, 22 per cent. Consequently the decline in real income was not as drastic as the indicated decline in money income.

The greatest declines in income between 1929 and 1933 occurred in the heavy or producers' goods branches of manufacturing. The construction material group was most severely affected by the depression. Income in the metal and metal products group was likewise curtailed more than the average. By 1933, income in both of the above groups was but a third of the 1929 volume, this decline accounting for about $6,000,000,000 of the total drop in all income from manufacturing of $10,000,000,000 in this period.

Combined salaries and wages in manufacturing amounted to $14.8 billion in 1929 and declined to $7.0 billion in 1932 and 1933. By 1935 they had recovered to about $9.7 billion, or 34% below the 1929 figure, according to the Conference Board's preliminary estimates, dividends declined from $2.6 billion in 1929 to $1.0 billion in 1933. The preliminary estimate for 1935 indicates that income from that source amounted to approximately $1.6 billion or 39% less than in 1929.

Best & Co. in Six Months Earns Net of $1.67 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During six months of the current year, ended July 31, Best & Co. made net profit of $508,546, reports Philip LeBoutillier, president and general manager. This was after deducting depreciation and taxes and after allowing for the federal tax on undistributed surplus, and amounted to $1.67 a share on 300,000 common shares outstanding. It compares with net profit of $426,830, or $1.40 a share on the stock, for the first six months of 1935.

Net sales for the six months were $6,968,000, compared with $6,185,069 for the six months ended on June 30, 1935, an increase of 12.66 per cent.

Unskilled Workers Are Fewer As Mass Production Develops

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—In the extensive discussions which have followed the schism between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, one assumption seems to have been made which is not apparently supported by the facts. It is that the development of machine industry has tended to increase the proportion of unskilled workers in the labor ranks. The assumption is that so-called mass production industry has more and more replaced the skilled workman with the unskilled and consequently lower-paid workman.

From this premise the natural conclusion is drawn that the craft unions tend slowly but steadily, under the influence of the machine age, to obsolescence, while the so-called industrial unions, including the "mass" of unskilled laborers, are likely to increase in strength and importance for the very reason that the numerical strength of the skilled and the unskilled is gradually changing.

Unskilled Labor Shrinks

The implicit way in which this assumption is made appears to be due to the fact that it was in the air before the C. I. O. was organized in November, 1935. It is, in fact, as old as Karl Marx, and the inevitable growth of the so-called proletariat or unskilled propertyless worker has been a standard tenet among orthodox Socialist thinkers long before it became current coin among socially orthodox thinkers.

Actual statistical data in support of this assumption, however, appears to be lacking. On the contrary, what few statistics are available on this rather difficult classification seem to point the other way.

A paper published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association for December, 1933 (Vol. XXVIII, No. 184) by Alba M. Edwards, gives a breakdown of the U. S. Census figures for 1910, 1920, and 1930, for the gainfully employed, as follows:

	Per Cent		
	1910	1920	1930
Farmers	16.1	15.3	12.3
Wholesale and retail proprietors and managers and officials	6.2	6.7	7.5
Members of professions	4.3	4.9	6.0
Clerks and salesmen	10.0	13.7	16.3
Foremen and skilled workmen	11.7	13.4	12.9
Semi-skilled workmen	14.4	16.0	16.3
Unskilled workmen	37.3	30.0	28.7

Distributive Group Jumps

The article defines skilled work as work for the pursuit of which a long period of training or an apprenticeship is usually necessary, and which, in its pursuance, calls for a degree of judgment and of manual dexterity, one or both, above that required in semi-skilled occupations. Semi-skilled work is defined as requiring only a short period or no period of preliminary training, and calling for only a moderate degree of judgment or of manual dexterity. Unskilled work is designated as that which requires no special training, judgment, or manual dexterity, but supplying merely muscular strength for the performance of coarse, heavy work.

The figures show several changes besides a shrinkage in unskilled labor. The proportion of farmers is shrinking, while that of persons engaged in what might roughly be summarized as "distribution" is up in 20 years from 16.2 per cent to 23.8 per cent. Professional men have increased, together with foremen, skilled and semi-skilled workmen.

The outstanding change has been in the sharp decline in the proportion of unskilled workmen. From a political point of view it is even more striking that the only two groups which have lost ground proportionately are farmers and unskilled workers. The period is representative, for it covers two decades of rapid technological advance.

Moves in Two Directions

Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that the progress of the industrial arts moves simultaneously in two different directions—toward standardized and simplified mass operations, on the one hand, and toward diversified and complicated technical specialization on the other. The popular tendency is to see only the impressive large-scale simplifications, such as those of the automobile assembly line, in disregard of the fact that the more simplified the mass operation, the more diversified must be the crafts, skills, research, applied science, and special shop work which go to feed and maintain it. Thus the same technological progress which creates the raw material of industrial unionism, the man who screws the same nut into place hour after hour and day after day, also creates new work for the machinists, tool and die makers, maintenance men, and pattern makers who build, supply, and groom the industrial monster.

An important related question of more immediate moment is that of the probable voting strength at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Tampa on Nov. 16, when the action of the executive council in suspending the C. I. O. unions is to be voted upon. Based on dues-paying, which means employed members, the craft unions will probably show considerable more gain over last year than the industrial unions, because of the fact that the industries, such as building, in which the former are strongest, have enjoyed the most substantial proportionate increase in activity in recent months.

Lull in Manufacture Of Wool Regarded As Only Temporary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Activity in the wool goods markets has been irregular during the past week and business has been spotty, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service.

A number of mills, says the report, having run out of orders for fall merchandise, are beginning to curtail, and do not expect to resume full-time operations until next month at the earliest. That the present lull is only temporary is the view of mill operators, who state that clothing stocks are very light and that in a few weeks' time most of the manufacturers in Rochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati will be in a position to place orders for cloth for the next spring season.

While few expect that wool consumption in the last half of the year will be equal to that of the corresponding period of last year, because of the lack of army and Government orders, they do expect that sales of men's clothing and women's wool garments for fall and winter wear will exceed last year's totals by at least 16 per cent.

New Cornelia Copper Mine To Use Texas Natural Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AJO, Ariz.—Natural gas from Texas is to be available in Ajo by Dec. 15, for operation of the New Cornelia copper mine and ore concentrator, as well as for ordinary commercial use.

Under a contract just closed with the Phelps Dodge Corporation, which owns New Cornelia, Western Gas Company will begin in September to lay an 80-mile branch westward to Ajo from its main Arizona line, which terminates at Phoenix. Cost of this branch and a booster station near Douglas, to increase pressure in the main line, will be over $1,000,000.

New Cornelia is Arizona's largest copper producer and it is expected that its costs will be materially reduced by cheaper fuel.

For more than five years Phelps Dodge has been using Texas gas in its Douglas and Bisbee mines. Last winter the system was extended to the Magma mine and smelter at Superior. There is a possibility that the main line will be extended from Phoenix about 100 miles north, to the Phelps Dodge United Verde mine at Jerome and smelter at Clarkdale.

July Variety Store Sales 19 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Daily average sales of variety stores were about 19 per cent higher in dollar volume in July of this year than in July, 1935, and were also about 22½ per cent above the like month of 1934, according to the Department of Commerce.

Sales decreased about 1 per cent from June to July, which is considerably less than the usual decline at this season of the year. The seasonally adjusted index, therefore, rose to 109½ for July, on the basis of the average for 1929-31 as 100, from 104 for June and 97 for May.

The aggregate value of sales for the first seven months of the year was about 6 per cent above that for the same period of 1935.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas Cards and stationery; special low-priced line personal humorous cards; new 21 folder $1 assortment; 100% profit; bonuses; gift wrapping, humorous, etching, de luxe, everyday boxes; free samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-19, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 500 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; bonus; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 288, Westfield, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—120 acres; near Cairo, Ill. on C & E I R R.; good soil; will grow any mid-west crops, level; does not overflow; creek, cistern and well water; well improved; clear; reasonable. S H READER, 637 Beacon St., Oakland, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

THE SAVOY
455 Columbus Avenue, Boston
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH
Single—$2—$2.50—$3 Daily
Double—$2.50—$3—$3.50—$4 Daily
Suites—Parlor, Two Bedrooms and Bath for Four, $4, $5, $6 Daily.
Seventh Day Free
Dining Room—NO LIQUOR SOLD
Seven minutes' walk to The Mother Church

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Unusual opportunity for 2 families to rent apartments in attractive 2-family house—5—6 rooms, garage. Excellent residential section. H. B. B., 24 Lawrence Lane. Bel. 3518-R.

LINCOLN HALLS
11-15 PARK DRIVE, BOSTON
G.A.G.
1-2-3 ROOM SUITES, modern, unusually large rooms, unusually large rooms, looks the Fenway. Distinctive, redecorated. Free refrig. Elevator. Restricted tenancy. Rents $40 and up. Apply MRS. BAILEY, suite 4, No 11. KEN. 6319 or GEORGE A. GILES and SON; Kirkland 2345.

MILTON, MASS., near terminal—5 rooms, reception hall, sun parlor, screened porch, 2 fireplaces, electric refrigeration; or upper suite of 7 rooms; last tenant 11 years. Tel. BLU. 0630.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ALEXANDRIA, VA — Furnished bachelor apartment, remodeled studio building, quaint cobbled street, near river; sitting room, fireplace, bedroom, bath. Call Alexandria 2538 for appointment.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 85th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Frigidaires; near church, subway. RI. 9-3851.

BEAUTY SHOPS

FAN DAVIES — SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Beauty culture in all its branches.
Zotos Permanent Waves
Phone 4-5177 Bookstore Building

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LADY, living in exclusive residential suburb, will take entire charge of boy or girl between the ages of three and fourteen for a limited time or for the winter. References given and required. Write Box 8-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES Repaired
CHIMNEYS Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass End 6660

COUNTRY BOARD

COMFORTABLE, quiet farmhouse; high elevation; extensive view; home cooking; $14 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, Port Jervis, N. Y., R. F. D. #2.

Make THE HOMESTEAD your HOME and enjoy its freedom amid peace. Residence rates. Mabel Hopkinson, Manager, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

DOGS FOR SALE

ENG. SPRINGER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Reg. A. K. C. Sired by Ch. Sassaby Don of Avalon. Excellent hunters and pets. Prices reasonable. Mrs. W. H. Carter, Harmony Kennels, No. Amherst, Mass.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating Fumigating Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHURCH PEWS

For sale, 120 church pews, mahogany finish, first class condition; reasonable. Address: Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

GRAND view on Hudson, near Nyack, N. Y., Route 9W; modern 8-room house, 2 baths, oil burner; garage; high elevation; $15,000. L. J. DIRIG, Port Jervis, N. Y., R. F. D. 2.

FURNITURE

BOSTON—For sale, 2 box springs, mattresses divans; excellent quality and condition. Apply Boston Storage Warehouse, Mass. and Westland Aves., or 11a W. Cedar St., Beacon Hill.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted; man to manage small fruit farm near Toronto; wife as cook-general; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. ELGIN WASSON, Clarkson Ontario, R. R 1.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED and reliable parlor maid, white, to begin work October 1st in country home near Washington, D. C. Write Box K-26 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced young governess to care for two children under six; knowledge of piano. Write Box H-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Middle aged, Christian Scientist, good plain cook; 2 adults; near Boston. Give full particulars in first letter, references. Moderate wages, good home. Box D-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME meeting the individual need; permanent, temporary, loving care; reasonable. (Apt. 7-A) 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Ac. 4-7209.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace Long. 1090

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOSTON—A beautiful 8-room house, near The Mother Church; suitable for home and business residence. Call COM. 6175 for appointments.

WELLESLEY, MASS.
6-room single, new, extra lavatory, fireplace, oil heat, garage, 10,000 sq. feet of land, good neighborhood; price $8600. FRED O. JOHNSON CO., 8 Grove St. Wellesley 0502.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 433 Washington St., Boston

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, attractively furnished, mornings. Suite 1999, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. PE. 6-0367.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

DEL MONTE

302 First Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Inexpensive. Meals. Josephine M. Overton

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CAPITAL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE ON MAIN ST., HINGHAM, MASS.—Corner house of 8 rooms, all improvements; oil heat, garage, beautiful grounds, shade and fruit trees; price reasonable; might exchange for 2 apt. house in Brighton or W. Roxbury. Write C-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTONVILLE—7 rooms, sun porch, bath, lavatories, oil heat; corner lot, shaded lawns; convenient to Christian Science church, schools; reasonable for immediate sale. Box 26, Newtonville, Mass.

NEW house, two becrooms, fireplace, bathroom, Frigidaire, cellar, garage, four acres, lovely view, good road, summer or year round; $4500. AIKEN, West Redding, Conn.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRKland 1827.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Colonial single, all improvements, elec. range, hot water heat with oil burner; convenient Bellevue Station, near Parkway; 6500 sq. ft. land; $3000. Owner, Box D-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFRIGERATORS FOR SALE

RECONDITIONED REFRIGERATORS—Crosley, $59; General Electric, $69; Frigidaire, $19; Kelvinator, $39; Electrolux, $69; others, $29; year guar. PILGRIM, 43-47 39th Place, L. I. City.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

GENTLEMAN desires board on Jersey farm or estate within commuting distance New York City. Write Box A-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 W. Freemason St., opp. church, comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; reasonable, convenient. Tel. 25186.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—THE WHITE SWAN—a stopping place where you will want to stay, near The Mother Church; $1.00 per person. 85 Hemenway, Com. 0784.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room, transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 5151. 187 Huntington Ave. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable attractive rooms near The Mother Church, The Colleges, Cir. 6407.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptional, single, double, front, redecorated; cross ventilation; temporary, permanent; $5-$7. En 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 115th St., 601 West (Apt. 31)—Large front, adjoining bath; private home; single, double. Tel. UN. 4-0595.

N. Y. C., 234 E. 178th—Large sunny room, bath; private family; near transit and church. CIRKER. Tremont 2-2889.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1357 Perry Pl., N. W. Double room, twin beds, near bath; quiet, comfortable; owner's home. Gentlemen. Adams 4027.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN residing in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, West Virginia or New Jersey; 3000 items catalogued for established trade of hotels, institutions, restaurants; commission; must have good references and car and not financially embarrassed; unusual opportunity to establish a permanent income; surety bond required, we pay cost. For details, LEHIGH, 539 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISER highly recommends man having gift for dealing with difficult boys; he would like to take charge of one or two who need understanding attention; he has had great success in this work, will go anywhere, is willing to travel. Write Box D-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED man, willing, reliable, desires work of any kind. JOE FOX, 2400 Davidson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED lady desiring home, can render valuable services home management, including handling correspondence; managed own home many years; references. MRS. L. C. S., 101 Columbus Ave., Tenafly, N. J.

YOUNG woman desires a position as manager of a small year-round hotel; conversant with all angles of the food business; 6 years executive experience; ability to organize; will go anywhere; excellent references. Write P. O. Box 463, Bridgeport, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

ADULT CAMP
SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
August 27-September 10, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; $15 week up; accommodations for small families; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. Brewster, Massachusetts.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND
Casco Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.
Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry.

GREEN SHADOWS, OLD LYME, CONN.
A quiet, beautiful place for a vacation; excellent food; restful atmosphere.

SHADYKNOLL—Country estate near Shrewsbury River and ocean; bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; $20-$23; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TAILORS

CLEMENT D. MEDEIROS, Inc.
MERCHANT TAILOR
73 Tremont Street, Boston
Room 215 Telephone Laf. 7022

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VIOLINIST, experienced player and teacher, seeks position, anywhere; large concert library; also teaches piano, organ, tenor banjo. R. VOGL, 140-31 34th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. C., Independence 3-2544.

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Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678. 0034-W 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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Distinctive Patterns
Courteous and Competent Service
Strahan Papers Featured
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WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS shades Venetian blinds screens, rewiring wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New (Mass.) 390. Milford 1860. Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 29 Devonshire Place—Comfortable Board, Residence. Good Catering, every comfort. Central, one minute sea. 42/- weekly. Mrs. Mills.

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS HOLIDAY HOME—From 7/6 per week; breeder of wire fox terriers and Lakelands. TERRIER KENNELS, Seal, Sevenoaks, Kent. Phone Seal 260.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK
St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth. Happy home life with loving efficient care offered to children from babyhood, by Miss Marjorie Marnoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools. Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life. Safe sea bathing. Froebel nursery classes for children 2-5 years and Primary 5-8 years held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend good day schools in district.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY—Would pay 10/- per week and give morning services in return for home. Near London preferred. Box W-451 — BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSES FOR SALE
EMBODYING RIGHT IDEAS

CROYDON, DULWICH, WALLINGTON, CANTERBURY, DEVIZES — Newly erected homes in choice positions. Architecturally designed. Solidly and honestly built. Helpful financial terms. From £625 to £2350. J. St. John will appreciate your enquiry.

20 Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey
Wallington 3840

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ANNUITIES — Largest guaranteed income, Pension Policies; helpful information and lowest rates from DUDLEY STOW, 38 Rowlands Road, Worthing.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Shirley, 19 Cantelupe Rd.—Comfortable GUEST HOUSE, south aspect, 2 minutes sea, moderate terms; highly recommended. MISS BAKER.

BRIGHTON, SHANKLIN HOUSE, 14, Oriental Place—Central, quiet, excellent cuisine; 1 minute sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. weekly. Personal supervision. MISS E. M. FEARSE.

BROMLEY—Comfortable home offered in private family; sitting room and bedrooms or bed-sitting room, or would share house. 7 Alexandra Crescent.

DEVONIA, Valiance Gardens, Hove, Sussex—Quiet, refined, fitted basins, pleasant garden. Good cooking and attendance. One minute sea, shops, buses. Permanent or holidays. Mrs. Holden.

EASTBOURNE—Mrs. F. E. Church, "Downs View," Park Avenue, offers comfortable home for rest and change; permanent or temporary.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views, central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WINCHESTER, Pleasant View Guest House, Clifton Road—Spacious sunny rooms, large secluded garden, every convenience. Visit this ancient city with its historical buildings and cathedral; 12 miles from Southampton.

WORTHING—"Sunnycroft" Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea—Every comfort; terms 2½ guineas. MRS. FROGBROOK.

POST VACANT

CAMBERLEY, SURREY—Married couple or two friends for modern house; previous experience essential. Apply MRS. WYNCH, Pine Hill, Crawley Drive, Camberley, Surrey.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Coaching or general education, surrounding districts visited. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon. "Restneath," Glen Rd. Tel. 1161.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

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ESTAB. 1861
THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND

ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 1265 (3 lines)
House Hunters GUIDE (with Maps) gratis

DULWICH, WEST NORWOOD
FOREST HILL

Mr. John St. John has two handsome residences ready for immediate occupation in the highest and best part of Dulwich. Solidly constructed they express highest thought and architectural beauty. Four and five bedrooms. Oak panelled hall and staircase, large reception rooms, ample and convenient offices. Prices £1975 and £2350. Built on Dulwich College Gift Lands. Nominal ground rent. Interested people are invited to write at once to 20, Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.

TUITION

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION
A scholarship Examination for girls under 14 will be held in October: one boarder's scholarship of £40 per annum for three years will be offered to commence in January 1937; full particulars and application forms (which should be returned not later than Sept. 22nd) may be obtained from the Principal, Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

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Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd.
CAMBRIDGE 4266
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
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Church's China Stores
The Cut Glass Specialists

Agents for all the best makes of china including Minton, Doulton, Coalport, Spode, etc.
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One of the Nicest Cafés in the District

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

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COME TO Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Bedford Street 'Phone 2301 Plymouth

INSURANCE *of all classes*
E. F. COLSON
Hallsands, Charlton Road
Crownhill Plymouth

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Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

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of every description
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For Ladies and Gentlemen
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77 FORE ST., BRIXHAM Phone 99

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Specialists in
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Torwood St., Torquay Tel. 2374
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Registered Eugene Waver
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GROCERY AND PROVISIONS
HARDWARE
POULTRY, GAME and FISH
Commercial Road, Parkstone Tel. 173
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Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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THAT is true plenty—not to have riches, but not to want them.—CHRYSOSTOM.

Daily Features

THEY never sought in vain that sought the Lord aright!—ROBERT BURNS.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

A Little Fish and the Deep Sea

ONE of the odd things about the Bumplepeg, Breadtoaster, Candlewick, and Turveytop families was how often it happened that what one family did the other families did.

Nobody in any of the families had ever noticed it, but that was the way it happened. Very likely it happened that way because they lived in houses next to each other or just across the street, and every pleasant morning Mr. Bumplepeg, Mr. Breadtoaster, Mr. Candlewick, and Mr. Turveytop walked to the railway station together and took the same train to a large city, and then in the afternoon they took a train back together and walked home from the railway station together.

Mondays Mr. Bumplepeg and Mr. Breadtoaster walked side by side and so did Mr. Candlewick and Mr. Turveytop. Tuesdays Mr. Bumplepeg walked with Mr. Candlewick and Mr. Breadtoaster with Mr. Turvey-

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Away Swam the Little Fish

top. Wednesdays Mr. Bumplepeg and Mr. Turveytop made one pair and Mr. Breadtoaster and Mr. Candlewick made the other pair. And so on.

So it is not surprising that when Mr Bumplepeg said to Mr. Breadtoaster that he had decided to take his family to Pussy Cat Cove for the summer, Mr. Breadtoaster decided that would be a nice place to take his family, and so did Mr. Candlewick and Mr. Turveytop. If Mr. Breadtoaster had spoken first and said he was going to take his family to Kerchusett, Mr. Bumplepeg, Mr. Candlewick, and Mr. Turveytop would have taken their families to Kerchusett.

It was a fine summer day, and Benjamin Bumplepeg Jr., Bertrand Breadtoaster Jr., Charles Candlewick Jr., and Theodore Turveytop Jr., were playing together on the beach at Pussy Cat Cove. While they were playing, the tide had come in until it was high, and had turned and started going out until it would be low.

"Come on, Bumplepeg, Breadtoaster, and Turveytop," said Charles Candlewick. "Let's find the great hole we dug before the tide came up."

"There should be much water in that hole, Candlewick," said Benjamin Bumplepeg.

"We should be able to wade in it, Bumplepeg," said Bertram Breadtoaster.

"Up to our knees, Breadtosater," replied Bumplepeg.

When they got to the hole it was about half full of water.

"There's a little fish in it, Candlewick, Breadtoaster, and Bumplepeg!" cried Theodore Turveytop, "swimming about."

"He got left by the tide," said Benjamin Bumplepeg.

"We must put him back in the deep sea," said Charles Candlewick.

"I'll get my tin pail to carry him in," said Theodore Turveytop.

"I'll get my tin pail to dip him out with," said Bertram Breadtoaster.

"I'll stay here and watch him while you get your tin pails," said Charles Candlewick.

"I'll get our mothers to see him before we put him back in the deep sea ocean," said Benjamin Bumplepeg.

So Benjamin Bumplepeg brought Mrs. Bumplepeg, Mrs. Candlewick, Mrs. Breadtoaster, and Mrs. Turveytop, who had been sitting under their sun umbrellas out of reach of the waves, to look at the fish. After Mrs. Bumplepeg, Mrs. Candlewick, Mrs. Breadtoaster, and Mrs. Turveytop had looked at the little fish they went back and sat down under their sun umbrellas.

Charles Candlewick dipped the little fish up with his tin pail and emptied it into Theodore Turveytop's tin pail. Benjamin Bumplepeg, Bertram Breadtoaster and Charles Candlewick accompanied Theodore Turveytop to the ocean. They waded in up to their knees. Theodore Turveytop emptied his tin pail into the deep sea. And away swam the little fish.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TO AID cryptographers in the identification of vowels in cryptograms, some of the most important characteristics of the six vowels will be discussed in this column from time to time. Later on we shall follow with information regarding some of the consonants. Let us start with the letter "E," since it usually appears more frequently in the English language than any other letter. The letter "E" may often be identified by its high frequency count, and finality. Also, while "E" is used in all positions, in the average message it will ordinarily occur one or more times as the penultimate (last but one) letter, or as a final letter, or in both of these positions. The endings -es, -er, and -ed contribute largely to the use of "E" as a penultimate letter. In the common 2-letter words, "E" is frequently used as a final, but not as an initial letter. "E" is doubled in all positions, and very often as a final, as in *eerie, jeel, three,* etc.

Well, it's getting nearer to Saturday again, and here is one of a more difficult type from a Chicago reader:

XIBKGRXZOOB DIRGGVM GL-

MTFV GDRHGVIH HSLFOW

HFKKOB KOVMGB WREVIH-

RLM.

2. Letter Changing

THE record for the change from HOME to AWAY no longer stands at eight moves, asserts the Quincy, Mass., expert: Home, Mome, Mime, Mire, Miry, Airy, Awry, Away. (Sevn moves!—Do we hear six?) In the meantime, a Kansas City, Kan., reader suggests the changing of HATE to LOVE in seven moves.

3. Mathematical Problem

A FARGO, N. D., reader submits this problem, which, though not original with him, is, nevertheless, fascinating:

The towns of Alto and Basso are 320 miles apart on a straight highway. Driver A leaves Alto at 45 miles an hour at the same instant that Driver B leaves Basso at 35 miles an hour. Carrier pigeon C leaves B at the same time, flying at 60 miles an hour, flies to meet A, back to meet B, returns to meet A, and so on, without loss of time, shuttling back and forth until A and B meet on the road between Alto and Basso. How far does the pigeon C fly?

4. Word Square

THIS puzzle comes from Chicago. Words are to be filled in which read the same across and down. Definitions: 1, Compass point. 2, Form of music. 3, Direct attention to. 4, Great plants. 5, Rasping.

5. Rebus

AN Arlington, Iowa, reader shares today's rebus with others. A 9-letter word is called for:

MO T
S E

The answer's rather hard to find,
And may be oligoclase, albite or orthoclase.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

What They Say

A Dictator Speaks

"The state is resuming its right and its prestige as the sole and supreme interpreter of the needs of society."—*Benito Mussolini.*

The Key

"China holds the key to world problems. Will the world's statesmen have the vision to avail themselves of this key?"—*Maurice Williams.*

Juvenile Snapshots From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Mrs. Jessie H. McDonell, Venice, Calif.
First "Longies"

Mrs. Mattie P. Herbeiln, Los Angeles
La Fiesta

Eva M. Kinney, Detroit
Serious Sonny

In Lighter Vein

Probably a Republican

A Swedish farmer who wanted to make his permanent home in this country appeared for his naturalization papers.

"Are you satisfied with the general conditions of this country, Mr. Olsen?" he was asked.

"Yah, sure," answered Olsen.

"And does this Government of ours suit you?"

"Well, yah, mostly," stammered the Swede, "only I lak to see more rain."—*Bee-Hive.*

The Heckler Is Heckled

An eloquent politician was interrupted by a man in the crowd, who would shout, "Liar!"

After about the twentieth repetition, the speaker paused and fixed his eye on his tormentor. "If the gentleman who persists in interrupting," he said, "will be good enough to tell us his name, instead of merely shouting out his profession, I am sure we shall all be pleased to make his acquaintance."—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

Wochenschau (Essen)

"Keep it up, dear. My hair will soon be dry."

Tsk! Tsk!

The teacher had made an appeal to the children in her kindergarten class to bring old clothing for the flood sufferers.

Bobbie hurried home and said: "Mother, teacher wants us to bring our old clothes for the blood suckers!"

Correct

Teacher: "Yes, go on, Tommy. After the horse comes the motorcar, and (prompting) after the motorcar comes the—"

Tommy (whose father has a car): "Installment man, miss."—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

Hm-m!

Teacher: "How old would a person be who was born in 1889?"

Willie: "Man or woman?"

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Newspaper humorists find competition becoming keener every day. They have to sit up late at night to think up something funnier than the stuff that appears in the news columns.

San Francisco Chronicle: "An apartment house janitor has broken the world's pole vault record." So that's the way those fellows keep warm in the winter.

Boston Transcript—It is illegal in Alabama to sprinkle salt on railroad tracks, which seems a queer way to catch a train anyway.

Barron's: There is some worry over whether the radio transmission of a facsimile newspaper will injure the Fourth Estate; but we don't see why. Millions now are buying newspapers to find out what's on the air.

Arkansas Gazette: Senator Borah's proposed old-age pension of $60 a month will arouse no huzzahs among those accustomed to the luxury of figuring on $200 a month.

Children's Newspaper: A man claims to have invented an unsinkable boat. It will go down in history.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THIS group of pictures brings to mind the best-known rule of photography: "Expose for the shadows and let the high lights take care of themselves." No photograph can have the proper balance unless this rule is adhered to. Whenever shadows occur in your subjects, enough exposure must be given to produce some detail in the blacks or shadows, otherwise the results will be far from pleasing. The shadows will be opaque, the high lights chalky, and the beautiful middle tones lost.

First "Longies"—The heavy shadow under the hat cuts the face in two, the flesh tones are lacking, and the stumps in the background detract. Raising the hat would have greatly improved this clever picture.

La Fiesta—Here is a subject posed in strong noonday sunshine; but because sufficient exposure was given to produce detail in the shadows we find a pleasing, well-balanced picture in regard to tones. The easy pose, the costume full of detail, and the subordinate background (except for the large window) all tend to add to the charm of the composition. The one fault is the placing of the child directly in the center, resulting in weak action. The reproduction in a circle is not recommended. The lines of the figure are vertical and a panel would be more pleasing.

Serious Sonny—Again we have a subject posed in strong sunlight, with deep shadows without detail and a background that is far from pleasing. The pose is natural, but the spacing is incorrect—too much at the right—weakening the action and throwing the figure out of balance.

Hints: Watch exposure, backgrounds, and spacing.

Odds and Ends

Jewelry Trade

Platinum which has for a time been below the price of gold has leaped to $40 an ounce. The revived demand for the precious metal is attributed to a big boom in wedding rings.

Public Punishment

A man convicted of drunkeness in Bulgaria is given a broom and instructed to sweep the streets.

How Many Razor Blades?

More than 1000 automobiles have been abandoned in a 10-acre tract of land near Asheville, N. C.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Proven (F. E. C. and C. H. S.)—The first of the correspondents writes:

> Today we noticed a comment in our local newspaper relative to the use of *proven* in a speech by Mrs. Roosevelt. She was quoted as saying: "It has been clearly proven that war never did settle anything." Our editor-friend says she should have used *proved.* Which is correct?

The second correspondent invites our attention to the following sentence from a recent magazine:

> "It has been proven that misunderstandings can be superseded by peace, efficiency, and friendliness."

We think that the time has arrived for students of words to calm down and accept *proven* as an alternate past participle and participial adjective (note that we do not suggest its acceptance in the past tense). Good writers do not hesitate to employ it. Mrs. Eddy uses it 11 times in "Miscellaneous Writings."

The development of the form is interesting. The Latin *probare,* "to prove," came into English by way of the old French *prover,* the third person singular of the present tense of which was spelled *prueve.* Through a peculiar set of circumstances the verb was accepted into the Scottish dialect as *preve;* and the past participle readily became *proven,* following *cleave—cloven, weave—woven,* etc.

Although *proved* also came into use in Scotland, *proven* continued to assert itself, especially in the court verdicts of *proven* or *not proven.* Incidentally, the latter usually left the suspicion that the defendant was guilty, but that the evidence was insufficient to convict.

As these terms continued to be used, they gradually penetrated English speech. And today we are inclined to the opinion that *prove* should be added to the list of "redundant verbs" (having two or more forms for one of the three principal parts.) Compare *proved* and *proven* with *lighted* and *lit, bitten* and *bit, builded* and *built, sheared* and *shorn, waked* and *woke,* etc.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of [illegible] games which have brought pleasure. [illegible] dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Artistic Conversation

TWO players are sent from the room. The remaining players make up two totally irrelevant sentences such as, "I use baking powder in my biscuits" and "My mother was a princess." These are written on separate slips of paper, and one each is given to the two players when they are called back into the room. The personnel and locale of the situation are also told these two. For instance, "You are two persons stranded on the American desert and you are meeting each other for the first time."

The point of the game is to have the two players converse continuously, each attempting to direct the conversation so as to bring in his dictated sentence logically and coherently without the other conversationist's knowing it has been brought in. Each of the two speakers tries to guess when the other one has used his given sentence. A continuous conversation must be kept up until the sentences are detected.

Since the onlookers know the two irrelevant sentences, the game proves as hilarious or more so for them than for the speakers.

When the sentences have been guessed, two more players go from the room and the procedure is repeated, with new sentences and situations.—Mrs. Mary E. R., Overland Park, Kan.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Small-Town Bus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Abilene, Texas

ONE-HOUR bus service, with old equipment, seemed irksome and slow to a newcomer in a small town, compared with the frequency and speed of city transportation. After a few trips, however, he learned a great lesson, which more than compensated for the seeming loss of city advantages.

One morning a small boy, with schoolbooks under his arm, got on the bus. As he reached for his fare a look of surprise crossed his face. "I forgot to get my money," he confessed in a crestfallen tone.

"That's all right," replied the driver genially. "You can pay it tomorrow."

It was impossible to remember an event such as this in many years of riding metropolitan buses and streetcars. One could easily imagine the youngster being let off to go back for his money.

Often the driver was seen to stop his bus and honk when no passenger was in sight, whereupon the expected passenger would run out of a house, still chewing the last bite of a belated breakfast, or buttoning coat and vest.

Other favors observed, not in the regular line of duty, were: Delivering special milk to a family with a new baby; picking up packages from stores for those living along his route; taking letters to the post office, and even making purchases at the college store at the other end of the line.

A public utility company had recently abandoned the bus franchise, and it became necessary for a private citizen to take over the operation. It was not difficult to see how the spirit of service and giving had enabled the new enterprise to succeed. Two new buses have now been ordered, and will arrive soon.

The small-town bus has become to this writer a club of good fellowship, which he now greatly enjoys.

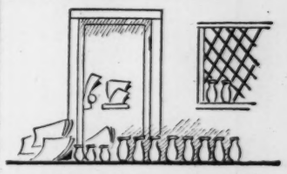
Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

While the Family's Away

A HIGH school girl here made a tidy sum of money one summer by letting it be known that she would daily go to the homes of people away on vacation and feed the pets, water lawns and flowers, and clear the porches of papers and litter.



Sometimes she was given a key and told the date of the homecoming of the vacationists, so she could open the house, have on hand a supply of fresh bread, ice, and milk. Appreciation of this service kept the girl as busy as she wanted to be.—Mrs. Lucile R. K., Sebastopol, Calif.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Co-operation of Farmers

GOING to and from work I often meet, or find it necessary to pass, farmers with wagons, hayracks, or other farm implements. They must have formed an association of either "Safety First" or "Helping the Other Fellow Drive"—they accomplish both. They have reflectors on the corners and ends of their wagons, etc., also on the forehead straps of harness. These devices are appreciated, since in the winter time much of our driving is done at night.

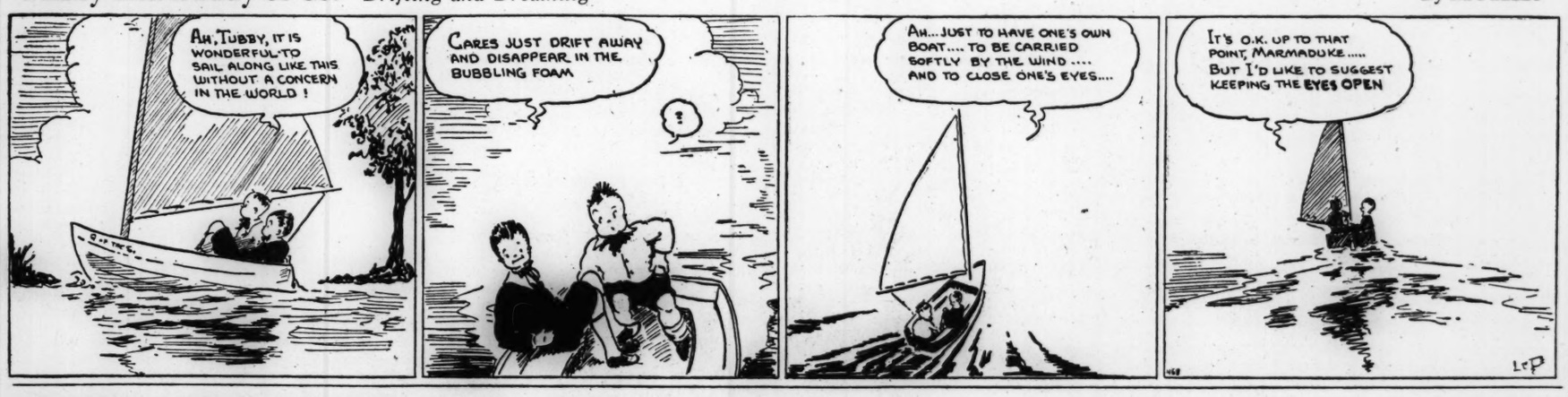
When they walk they use the lefthand side of the road, and if their clothing is too dark to reflect light, they wear white handkerchiefs tied around their arms. Most of them carry flashlights, too. It is encouraging to find even those who own no motorcars becoming conscious of the need for just such practical measures.—Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo

Flannel Under the Hood

A PIECE of flannel or other material placed under the hood to cover the motor, is a good protection in rainy or snowy weather. This simple method keeps the spark plugs, points, and other parts dry; and, of course, the result is easier starting, particularly in cold weather.—S. R., Jamaica Plain, Mass

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Drifting and Dreaming*

By LE PELLEY


AH, TUBBY, IT IS WONDERFUL TO SAIL ALONG LIKE THIS WITHOUT A CONCERN IN THE WORLD!
CARES JUST DRIFT AWAY AND DISAPPEAR IN THE BUBBLING FOAM
AH... JUST TO HAVE ONE'S OWN BOAT.... TO BE CARRIED SOFTLY BY THE WIND.... AND TO CLOSE ONE'S EYES....
IT'S O.K. UP TO THAT POINT, MARMADUKE..... BUT I'D LIKE TO SUGGEST KEEPING THE EYES OPEN
LEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Advantages as Well as Disadvantages*

By CARMACK

Wow! The Boss's paper delivering business seems to be growing! He now has papers to deliver in the afternoon as well as the morning—
Of course it's hotter in the afternoon, and there's more traffic to watch out for—
But now and then we have an admiring audience—
And occasionally the customers are on hand to take the paper and give us a friendly pat or two, which more than makes up for the heat and traffic—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Program for Relief

WHAT shall be America's permanent provision for meeting the problem of periodical mass unemployment? Significant as are some of the discussions about politics in relief or whether the cost of relief is exceeding what the nation can afford, this is the really foremost long-range question arising out of the United States' experience in attempting to cushion the hardships of the depression.

This question has been presented in considerable detail in the special series now closing in the Monitor entitled, "Men on Relief." From its own investigations the Monitor has formed certain judgments as to the measures best calculated to place relief on a sound basis. These conclusions, be it emphasized, are arrived at independently of party platforms but with due weight given to the views of such varied authorities as the American Association of Social Workers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the research division of the Works Progress Administration.

On the basis of non-political findings elaborated in the current relief series, we believe that:

1. The WPA in its present form should be liquidated as soon as possible. On the whole, and under the circumstances, the relief administration has done a very good job. But the emergency for which it was organized is passing. Even agreeing with Administrator Harry Hopkins that some form of federal responsibility will continue to be necessary, WPA does not satisfy the requirements for that form.

2. Federal relief ought not to be necessary in normally prosperous times except possibly on a very small scale to level up the standard of social work in backward and poor states. But a framework should be ready for national action in case of another emergency.

3. Principal reliance in normal times will have to be upon the tax-supported municipal and county welfare departments for subsistence aid to the disabled, the technologically unemployed and so forth. Private charities have other jobs to do and utterly inadequate resources for this burden. But there must be a vast improvement in standards of local welfare administration.

4. In adverse times the Federal Government must stand prepared to assist, and this probably can be done best through a federal grant-in-aid system similar to that used for highway construction or old-age pensions. Such support should be used to provide a basic subsistence program in the form of a cash dole—not grocery orders but money. Such payments can be spread more than twice as far as work relief for the same cost.

5. But work relief has shown its superior desirability wherever projects of genuine value can be laid out and can be competently supervised. Hence there should be a continuous governmental planning agency to keep ready the blueprints for a reserve of useful public works to be launched at the onset of a business recession. This should provide as much employment as possible—but on a basis of competence rather than need. Such a selection of personnel will in the long run effectively reduce need and will do it without penalizing merit or sacrificing self-respect.

6. As to the personnel of relief administration itself, both local and national, it should be obvious that only merit selection as against political appointment—from case workers to administrators—is either fair to the taxpayers or decent to the relief client. Welfare service demands the best training and most sympathetic intelligence that can be obtained for it.

These, in brief, are some of the directions which in the light of recent experience the Monitor believes social preparedness ought to take in the United States.

Wanted—Positive Neutrality

NO Spanish complication — however unfortunate—can justify a general European war today. Not if seventy times seven European bombing planes are sent into Spain—Soviet or Fascist or both. Not if Spain seems certain to go Communist or Fascist, and wrath mounts to the boiling point. Not if Spanish radical extremists behind the government lines are running amuck. Not if General Franco has offered Italy a military base in the Balearic Islands, as it is reported, nor if he has promised the German army a stronghold in Spanish Morocco. Not if munitions makers in Europe or America see a golden opportunity for new business.

The fear of Italy at the prospect of a Communist state at its back does not justify war. Nor the fear of France that the Fascists will completely encircle it. The balance of power in Europe, as between radical and conservative, can tilt this way or that; incident can pile on incident; and still there is no material or moral benefit in plunging the world into another futile holocaust.

These are the facts to make clear today, and to repeat with every succeeding Spanish shock to the flimsy structure of European diplomacy. Europe is at this moment in a critical stage of transition. The forces supporting the collective peace system are struggling to find new methods and new strength. The world needs these coming months of rebuilding, and must have them as far as possible clear of the disruptive influence of intense international meddling in Spain.

If France's neutrality policy, therefore, can manage effectively to reduce meddling to a minimum, it will be welcomed. It sets aside that international law which permits assistance to a recognized government, engaged in putting down a revolt. But by the same token it relieves that law of the strain of Italian and possibly German dissatisfaction, especially where these Fascist powers are convinced that international Communism has already invaded Spain.

Considerable eyewitness testimony that French, British, Italian and German planes and pilots—ostensibly "bought and paid for"—have arrived at the airdromes of both contenders is disconcerting. The delays and ambiguities of the neutrality agreement may be partly at fault. And if so, France's present effort to tighten the agreement will need to be pursued with skill.

More incidents of meddling, actual or rumored, are not unlikely. Hence the call for a decision in advance, on the part of all who desire peace, to reject the glib and perilous argument that "thus and such incidents will lead to the very brink of general war." A positive determination to remain neutral in thought and act is required. A protective resistance to fatalism and "inevitabilities" would go far to denature the effects of meddling in Spain. It would greatly serve the cause of the forces of collective peace, which are now in suspension, summoning their strength for a renewed effort.

READING that an auction sale has been in progress in London for fifty years, bridge enthusiasts may regard this as a not unusual example of deferred bidding.

A Tax "Breathing Spell"

ANNOUNCEMENT from the White House that no increases in taxes will be sought at the 1937 session of Congress can hardly be taken otherwise than as good news.

True, there are certain skeptical questions that can be raised.

One may recall President Roosevelt's famous promise of a "breathing spell" to business and how it was followed after a time by the disturbing tax recommendations and legislation of last spring. Nevertheless, that truce did bring some respite.

One may question whether the statement at this time may not be for political effect and whether the actual revenues next spring will justify the rosy forecasts made by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. But it is a fact that most forebodings of heavy taxation based on the size of the public debt have not taken into account the way income tax revenue simply shoots up when times are good.

A mental reservation may be permissible as to just what kind of a revision of the tax laws will be made under the portion of Mr. Morgenthau's letter which proposes extensive improvement of details to remove inequities and administrative difficulties. Such a revision could get out of hand and do all the damage of a revision in tax schedules. But really, with the pledged co-operation of Senator Pat Harrison and Representative Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the revenue committees of the Senate and House, that does not seem likely.

Altogether, this Administration assurance seems not only plausible but credible. It is a pledge such as business leaders have been asking in order that they might go ahead with greater certainty.

Crowing Over Spilt Milk

ACCENT was on the second race in newspaper accounts of yesterday's card at Suffolk Downs. An event for three-year-olds; purse $1000; a mile and seventy yards. Sweet charity rode the winner. The Suffolk management poured its 6.5 per cent share of the net take on the second race into the Boston Free Milk Fund's outstretched pitcher.

To evaluate this duly publicized gesture, it is necessary to state that the five-week meeting now floundering through the homestretch has petered out to where public patronage at the pari-mutuels touches the lowest point since Suffolk sprung its inaugural barrier a year ago. The track concedes that five weeks of racing is too much for Boston racegoers' collective pocketbook. The management is laying plans for shorter racing periods. This emphasizes the benevolence of the Suffolk management in giving money to charity in the face of waning patronage. Unless one has all the facts!

Yesterday's ledger in round figures:

Total wagers on nine races	$500,000
State's share	18,000
Boston Free Milk Fund	2,000
Track's share (minus milk fund) ...	30,000

The Boston Free Milk Fund got some milk. The race track skimmed the cream. At the ratio of 30 to 2.

Spinning a Steel Web on a Pattern of Black and Gold

Night View of San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in Early Stage of Construction

San Francisco—A World Between Two Bridges

ANYONE who hears or reads the word bridges in these days thinks at once of San Francisco, whose Golden Gate Bridge and Bay Bridge, both rapidly nearing completion, are the two largest and most spectacular achievements of their kind in this or any other country. Obversely anyone who writes of San Francisco has to guard against the temptation to haul statistics from his kit and fling them at the defenseless reader. Yes, I could tell you just how many miles of freight cars would be required to haul the steel, exactly how many times the wire in the cables would girdle the globe, and precisely how many 33,000-ton battleships would equal in displacement the concrete poured for the bridge foundations.

But there is one little fact that stirs me more than all the tremendous figures. In more than three years of construction work on the Golden Gate Bridge there has not been a single accident of any consequence. Swirling tides have raced a hundred feet above men's heads. Wild winds have dashed against the workers on the catwalks 700 feet in air but always each worker has returned safely to his home. Never has the thought of money or speed taken precedence over safety. The officers and the engineering staff have taken extraordinary precautions to protect every worker as though he were indeed a brother. It is a record to increase one's faith in American business. Materialism has doffed its hat to humanity.

Between the two bridges is a city that is a world in itself. San Francisco is not merely an agglomeration of 750,000 persons working for their daily bread. It is a cross section of civilization as we know it in this third decade of the twentieth century. It is sound, eager, young, altogether American, and yet in a sense it is more cosmopolitan than New York itself, for whereas New York's contacts are largely with Europe San Francisco is tinctured also with the exotic civilization of the Orient and the subtle grace of Old Mexico. It has its extensive Latin quarter, its Greek and Russian quarters, even such specialties as a Finnish quarter and a Basque quarter.

The most casual wanderer over San Francisco's hills and dales quickly captures the feeling that he is walking through the world in an afternoon. Could anything in London itself look more Londonesque than does the Temple Bar Restaurant at the end of a cul-de-sac called Tillman Place? Yet just a few blocks distant Canton climbs a hill and then climbs down again. One sees very few Chinese women in the congested little triangle which New York calls its Chinatown, but here in San Francisco there are many of them in evidence and many slant-eyed youngsters too. It is fascinating to watch the girls in the Chinese telephone exchange. They know their thousands of Chinese clients by name and those who call up seldom bother with numbers. Lee Hong Far calls up the exchange and asks for Wong Sung. And the girl gives him Wong Sung.

The Latins live beyond this transplanted city of China. They dwell at the base and on the flanks of Telegraph Hill and in that extensive section known as North Beach, though the beach itself is only a dim memory. This is not a synthetic Latin quarter, not a hothouse edition of the Boulevard Montparnasse. It is the permanent home of many thousands of mixed Latins.

The Italians of San Francisco are a fine type, law abiding, energetic, valuable to the city. One of them, Angelo Rossi, is mayor of the city. At a Pen Dinner, I met the rival editors of two important Italian newspapers of the city. They were on opposite sides of the Fascist fence. Political divergence could go no farther. But both were urbane, witty, charming,—and convincing.

Colonial Mexico is the root of oldest San Francisco and one finds this well preserved in the Dolores Mission, sixth in the famous chain established in Alta California. That doughty pioneer Juan Bautista de Anza picked the site but in the background at Monterey was Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan friar who really sought, as few ever have, to walk in the footsteps of the great *Poverello* of Assisi.

S. A.C.

Henry's Presidential Hopes Turn to Clay

American Politicana

CAN you name any great orator who was ever elected to the Presidency of the United States? How many can you name? Wilson gained his oratorical laurels after moving into the White House. Lincoln's debates with Douglas gave him some renown as a word-wizard. With this single exception of Lincoln, such outstanding orators as Webster and Bryan and Henry Clay were denied success.

Henry Clay of Kentucky won the nomination three times, and thrice he went down to defeat on the November day when the ballots were counted. Each time his magnetic personality and winning ways advanced him nearer his great goal. On his third effort he lost by a relatively small margin the state with the greatest number of electoral votes; big New York went against him.

Ever the great compromiser, Clay's temporizing and compromising cost him the election in the 1844 campaign when James Knox Polk of Tennessee achieved a "dark horse" victory. Polk had the backing of Andrew Jackson who had twice been elected President and was the nation's hero emeritus. "Old Hickory" had sponsored the candidacy of Martin Van Buren for the Democratic nomination, but shortly before the Baltimore national convention he switched to "Young Hickory."

The Republic of Texas wanted to be annexed by the United States, but Texas was a very "hot potato." The South wanted Texas because it would be another slave state; for the same reason the North preferred to have Texas remain outside our fold. Henry Clay and Van Buren were warm personal friends though enemies politically. Van Buren visited Clay and made a deal with him whereby each was to announce simultaneously identical views regarding the admission of Texas.

The Whig national convention was scheduled to meet in Baltimore on May eleventh, 1844, and the Democrats would hold their sessions in the same city sixteen days later. On the twenty-seventh of April the *National Intelligencer* published an open letter from Clay who said that he opposed the annexation of Texas without the consent of Mexico because it would mean war. In the *Washington Globe* of the same date appeared Van Buren's similar statement.

Andrew Jackson boiled over when he received the news. He had ever been a fighter. He would be the last man to be bluffed by Mexico. His sentiments were: Take Texas in, and fight if it comes to that. The Democratic delegates, or many of them, were told that Van Buren had thus put himself out of the political picture and that Polk was their man. "Old Hickory" pushed Polk over on the ninth ballot. The Whigs had nominated Clay half a month earlier.

A fast and furious campaign ensued. Claybank mules commanded higher prices than blooded horses because every Whig wanted to ride in the parades. Certain small boys of Democratic parentage would gather pokeberries and await the coming of the strutting riders. Then they would rush forward and smear the flanks of the mules with the royal purple of the "Polk" berries, and ruin the Whig march.

Two years previously a Quaker at Richmond, Ind., had presented Clay with a petition requesting him to free his own slaves. He made an evasive reply, but did nothing about it. On July 1 of 1844, the Whig nominee wrote a friend that "personally I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas." After this letter was published the extreme Abolitionists launched their own party and ticket.

Polk defeated Clay by 170 electoral votes to 105. Clay lost New York State by 5000. Under normal conditions the 15,000 votes polled there by the Abolitionists would have been cast for Clay. With New York safely in his column Clay would have become President by the electoral count of 141 to 134. His alienation of the Abolitionists kept him out of the White House. Again and again during his last years the Great Compromiser remorsefully told himself, "It might have been."

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

Gallant Pioneers

Book News of the Day

WHAT chiefly distinguishes Conrad Richter's stories in EARLY AMERICANA and Other Stories (New York: Knopf. $2.50) from mine-run Western fiction is their restraint. Western atmosphere and tradition inspire most writers to assume, literally, that the sky is the limit; but Mr. Richter has realized that the factual truth about many phases and episodes of the Westward migration bankrupts the most vivid imagination.

His stage is the mountain and plain from the Rio Grande to the Llano Estacado, and he has spent the last eight years in New Mexico, digging into old newspaper files, letters and manuscripts; but to even better purpose has he spent patient hours with survivors of the decades following the Civil War, in the search for what he terms those "endless small authenticities" which go to make up the pattern of living.

The result is a matter-of-fact realism, but a realism tempered by sympathetic understanding, a keen sense of true dramatic value and an unusual aptitude for creating suspense, into high and significant gallantry. Once, in "The Square Piano," concerning a family feud, it approaches perilously near the usual Western melodrama. But, in general, these pioneers are unaware of their own heroism.

The title story, "Early Americana" (misleading and not overly enticing label for both story and book) concerns a little community of Staked Plains buffalo hunters, on the eve of a wedding which never took place, the Comanches having arrived first; but there was another boy just starting on his first hunt, and another girl at the trading post; and romance ripened fast under stress of danger. Mr. Richter is much interested in the coming of the railroads, the real dividing line between the old West and the new; the Frank Gant of "Smoke Over the Prairie" is the feudal lord of an 80-mile square of New Mexico, who breaks his stubborn heart in the vain battle against progress as represented by the smudge of locomotive smoke on the horizon; a bit overdrawn, perhaps, and more the typical New England autocrat of fiction than the legendary cattle baron.

The terrific five-year drought of the 1890's is the framework of "Long Drouth," but the faith of the few who never doubted that the rains would come in course of time, and who won through on that faith, makes of it a sort of modest epic. Most primitive, most reminiscent of the Old West is "As It Was In The Beginning," in which a compadre of the Bents and Kit Carson, having heard of a golden-haired captive among the Comanches, purchases her from her squat, dark-skinned foster father, and then wins her love. "Buckskin Vacation" relates the romantic, operatic elopement of a young ranch girl and a young army officer.

But quiet, feminine heroism makes most of the stories; of a young mother's agonized waiting for her husband's long-delayed return, while she fights off Kiowa raiders; of a gently bred Southern lady, making the long trek across the Plains in search of her husband who had fared badly in a brush with Comanches; of a brother and sister driving 200 miles through Apache-infested mesas to the girl's wedding. The unpretentious heroism of the unending struggle against loneliness and the immensity of sky and plain, against suspense and weariness, rather than any visible foe.

The style is vivid and rich, yet never lush; the structural technique is of a uniformly high level. These stories should go far toward erasing the smile which too often follows the mention of Western fiction.

K. C. K.

The Wide Horizon

Tee-Time in the Northland

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

THE roar of politics has diminished in Canada. The Prime Minister and most of his Cabinet are out of town. Half the doctors, lawyers and Indian chiefs are out of town, on golf links, tennis courts, sea sands or forest trails. For this is playtime in Canada and Canadians are sampling the scenic fare they urge so enthusiastically upon their American cousins.

The great out-of-doors is literally just outside the door to most of us, so that little time and less cash are required in order to take advantage of our playgrounds.

For all that it is a capital city, Ottawa is closely encompassed by woods and waters. Its own big river is joined just below the interprovincial bridge by the Gatineau and the Rideau, which drain a thousand square miles of forest lakes and streams. Many of these lakes are dotted with camps and cabins accessible by motor trails, and it won't be long before many more surrender their secrets to the family air bus. Premier King himself is encamped on a tiny mountain lake not ten miles from his Parliament buildings, and yet in the early morning he finds grouse and porcupine and even a stray bear on his lawn and at night hears the harsh scream of a lynx.

* * *

Montrealers are flocking into the Laurentians—that jumbled blue ridge which follows the north bank of the St. Lawrence and of the Ottawa for 1000 miles or more. Its wilderness is much as it was when Cartier and Champlain paddled and portaged up to Hochelaga; for a few highways and byways and a summer hotel or two cannot mar the face of such a landscape or scare away the wolves. On the upper reaches of the Three Rivers the pulp-and-paper barons wade waist-deep to cast their flies in rushing waters.

North of Toronto, city dwellers in shorts or slacks are sliding red and green canoes into the bays of Lake Simcoe or the islanded mazes of Muskoka and Algonquin parks. The blue smoke of campfires clings in the evergreens; voices stir the loons to raucous laughter. But the less fortunate stay-at-homes need only to take the ferry across to the Island to find the unsullied wilderness of Lake Ontario—with canoes about its fringes and snow-clouded yachts essaying its beryl and blue immensity. Last summer the famous Nova Scotiaman Bluenose, queen of Atlantic fishing fleets from Lunenberg to Gloucester, lay off Young Street to give inlanders a taste of real joy-riding. Today she is in the Pacific doing the same for citizens of Vancouver.

* * *

In Winnipeg the streets are as hot in July as they are cold in January. But Lake Winnipeg and all the rivers and trails made famous by intrepid bands of Selkirk's colonists and fur-traders out of England are not so far away to the north, while eastward the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River have shattered the face of the prairie into a million blue and green fragments of water and forest. Even the wheat flurry in the hub of the grain trade has not kept the population at home.

Dwellers in the prairie towns of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw needs must travel further afield to find shadowy trails and white waters, but it's a long road that has no turning into some cool retreat. From the streets of Calgary they can gaze upon the rolling foothills of the Rockies, until the day dawns that they mount ponies or motorcars and disappear into that silent sea of glaciers. Banff, Yoho, Glacier, Wainwright, Revelstoke—parks in name only and once the playgrounds of giants—are now the inexhaustible delight of business men and women of a thousand cities. If your western friend is out you will know where to find him—if you can!

Vancouver is the happy playing ground par excellence. It seems to possess everything vacationists can desire, from golf clubs to alpenstocks, from deep-sea fishing to high-trail riding, and they are taking full advantage of their opportunities. Today Vancouver is celebrating its diamond jubilee and countless far-dwelling friends are celebrating it with the city.

In short, if you have any really serious business to transact you will find the honorable Judge, Senator or Cabinet Minister near the water hole on the ninth tee. But you had better not interrupt his game. Winter is not far off, and this is playtime in Canada.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Subsidized Vivisection?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

News has come of the President's having signed a bill voting $1,500,000 of government money (our direct or indirect taxation) for the building of an "animal house and experimental laboratories" in Bethesda, Maryland.

It is time for Americans and American humanitarians to acquaint the President with the fact that we are not in favor of having our moneys put into such projects.

If certain groups want to practice vivisection, inoculation, burning and freezing, sweating and racing of poor animals; let those of us who do not approve of this gruesome practice make our protests heard at this time.

S. C. K.

Chicago, Ill.